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DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV



A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

ISSN 0016-8858

German-German ties: warm spot in a cold world

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

Hamburg, 8 January 1984

Isenty-third year - No. 1115 - By air

International anxiety is growing about the direction German politics is taling. Fears are being expressed about meds towards neutralism and appeaement towards the East.

Attempts by the Opposition Social kmocrats to keep pace with the trends at not helping to allay suspicions.

However, although there have been langes in German society, they are not sinister as many foreigners fear.

Admittedly, unrest in West German ndety is on the increase. Other Western countries have unhappy memories of emans rarin' to go.

Intellectuals abroad are more worried han most people in this country realise. they talk in terms of left-wing natioism or national pacifism. SPD opposion to missile deployment is seen as ecksiding straight into neutralism.

The peace movement's rejection of aykind of nuclear armament is seen as diness to surrender to the Fast.

A spectre is again stalking Europe. It the spectre of Ciermany going it alone. A correspondingly suspicious view is ten in both East and West of the way intra-German ties seem hardly to be ing from the chill in world affairs. oth see a nod as being as good as a ik across the Wall in both directions. all are worried about the strange and ster Germans who may even be sebout reunification.

When Willy Brandt invited East Berbe a little more obliging and show understanding he could be sure

oday the mere attempt to continue olicy despite all difficulties is viewmeasily. Is Germany to be a constant te of unrest in the heart of Europe? the unpredictable Germans long on gbut short on common sense?

hat a relief it was for all Europeans the Germans came to terms with atethat befell them through no fault frown and uncomplainingly took place in the two pacts!

alywhen this sense of relief is borne hind can it be understood why any of independence or desire for a dalidentity will be seen as a dangethreat to political order.

arof the Germans is so deep-seated the seeds of national sentiment are from the outset in outsize pro-

is not all. The diffident quest for EUROPE legistions by Social Democrats mative thinkers is condemned h h is as much as analysed.

It least Western neighbours ought assured by the fact that the alle-#w nationalism of left-wing Ger-

mans has nothing to do with the historic credo that Germany is called on to right the world's ills.

In reality this new nationalism testifies to an internationalism that runs totally counter to German traditions and is still based in part on the ideas of a student movement that was really not restricted to the Federal Republic.

Intellectual and moral identity is no longer sought in national considerations of whatever kind but in international solidarity in dealings with the superpowers as they strive for hegemony.

This is an appeal to Europe, and to the Third World too, and although it may be a little fanciful the "sinister" Germans cannot be said to be aggressi-

All that is sinister is that they are calling into question an order in which everyone in East and West has been able to settle down quite comfortably.

Regardless of propaganda thunder, no-one in Moscow seriously wants the West Germans to break alliance ranks. Bonn's Nato membership stands for stability and security.

By the same token the West has no desire to see the Fast Germans break ranks, and no matter how meek and mild the Germans are, united or divided, their geopolitical situation makes them a prime factor for uncertainty.

Whenever they ponder over any kind special approach, arguably with the best of humanitarian intentions, they are promptly caught up by their history and the power-political facts of life in the heart of Europe,

That need not prevent anyone from intellectual consideration of new approaches, but it would be as well not to he too enthusiastic about fielding a European option against the great powers, say, or advocating common interests with the Third World countries.

But Germans, especially young Germans, have a right to not being constant-Iv compared with their swastika-bearing or field-grey Prussian forebears.

The independent approach some are path, but it does at least deserve to be given fair consideration. Joachim Worthmann

(Stuftgarler Zeitung, 28 December 1983)



Warm hands across the cold divide

1983 should have been the **Year of Detente**

For a time last summer, it seemed as if relations between hast and West might improve. The superpowers stopped abusing each other quite so hard. 'autious feelers were put out.

It seemed possible that Mr Reagan and Mr Andropov might even meet. Or that their foreign ministers might hold

Then Russian jets shot down the South Korean Jumbo jet. The 269 passengers and crew died. And the diffidently spun threads between East and West snapped.

The appalling over-reaction of the Soviet air defence system was made out in the West to be cold-blooded murder and by the East to be justified defensive action against enemy spies.

President Reagan immediately stressed his readiness to keep talking with the Russians, but the opportunity was missed. International outrage was so strong that the Soviet Union dug in.

The gap between the superpowers has since been us wide as it was at the beginning of 1983, and bids by European overnments in both East-and West to reactivate talks between them have been

In Mr Reagan's view the Soviet Union of an empire of evil with which negotiations are only possible, if at all, from a position of clear military strength.

For Mr Andropov there can be no

DIE doubt about the militant character of US

policy. At the end of September he said

"If anyone has so far still had illusions of a possible change for the better in the policy of the present American government, then the latest events will have shattered them for good."

The Soviet leaders have abandoned for the time being any hope of doing business with President Reagan. In December the Soviet delegations at all rounds of disarmament talks were recalled without agreement on resumption

Yet there was no lack of diplomatic activity in 1983. In Geneva the Americans and Russians held talks on limiting medium-range and intercontinental mis-

In Vienna Nato and Warsaw Pact delegations held talks on troop cuts in Central Europe. In Madrid the East, the West and the non-aligned discussed European security.

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe agreed to hold fresh conference that was due to convene in Stockholm in January.

Neither side tired of announcing in the glare of international publicity what would have been better discussed behind closed doors.

Both went into details of concessions, either actual or purported, for the Geneva talks. There were Prague appeals and Brussels declarations

If diplomatic activity and the volume of protestations were any guide, 1983 ought to have been the Year of Detente. But when complex negotiations are

conducted in public, as it were, the aim Continued on page 2

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New ideas are needed over the Washington relationship

PERSPECTIVE Franco-German talks centre on national identity

TRANSPORT Soviet merchant fleet barges in with cut prices THE CINEMA Second Sunrise for a silent masterpiece SECURITY Alert against truck-bomb atlacks



puropean-American disagreement is

Lion acute for cosmetic treatment.

What the partnership needs is a thor-

The symptoms of disagreement moun-

The Americans were annoyed by the

mass demonstrations against the de-

Sanctions on

Soviet trade

quietly lifted

Handelsblatt

ow and the arms buildup.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Disunited East Bloc seeks a way out over arms wrangle

Warsaw Pact Deputy Foreign Minis-ters met in Warsaw during Christmas week to review their position now Nato has embarked on missile deployment in Europe.

Officially the delegations dealt with the Stockholm conference on all-European confidence-building measures and disarmament that is due to begin in mid-January

Unofficially they are said to have discussed ways of resuming East-West disarmament talks within a new framework and without losing face.

The Kremlin has come to realise that few, if any, of its allies are keen on massive counter-armament. Rumania has even headed what might be termed an opposition within the Warsaw Pact.

Gromyko to go to Stockholm conference

Lübecker Nachrichten

s the Old Year drew to a close the A good news reached Bonn from Moscow that Mr Gromyko would be attending the opening of the 35-nation Stockholm conference in January.

America and Canada will also be taking part in the All-European Con-Terence on Security- and Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament.

The Soviet Foreign Minister in Stockholm will be resuming the East-West security dialogue the Kremlin brought to a halt by breaking off the Geneva talks.

A particularly important point is that Mr Gromyko will meet US Secretary of State Shultz in the Swedish capital.

Continuation of the East-West dialogue is in both sides' interest.

If the Soviet Union had merely sent a minor official to Stockholm, as some in the West had feared, not only the Stockholm conference, would have been

Moscow would have laid itself open generally to charges of not being sufficlently keen on peace.

So the new-look European security conference attended by the entire East Bloc is extremely welcome, but it would be wise not to place too great hopes in

There are no signs of change in the Soviet position of strength, as the resolution approved by the Supreme Soviet has again shown.

But the West still lacks a joint negotiating concept for the conference, sad to say, even though both nuclear disarmament and confidence-building measures are at stake.

This is particularly regrettable as Moscow, it must be feared, will try to drive wedges into the Western alliance by other means now it has failed to prevent missile deployment by Nato.

Stockholm may be a ray of hope, but it is certainly not an inspiration or flash of light on the road to peace.

Werner Neumann (Lübecker Nachrichten, 31 December 1983)

Nordwest[®] Zeitung

Bucharest has called in no uncertain terms for a partial scrapping of Soviet SS-20 missile systems, and although the others have not gone that far, even the GDR and Czechoslovakia have put forward surprisingly dialectical arguments.

East German leader Erich Honecker, of all people, tucked away in the usual warnings to the West the comment that existing missile systems were much more extensive than Nato thought.

In other words, no new weapons were needed in response to the deployment of American Pershing 2s in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Soviet leader, Mr Andropov, who failed to attend the central committee meeting, sent the Pope what must be regarded as a kind of peace message.

That was an unusual move made no doubt with an eye on Poland, although the Vatican will be represented as a state at the Stockholm conference.

The Pope has seen fit to offer his services as a mediator to take the edge off the East-West conflict and the dramatic turn, as he sees it, that ideological division of the world has taken.

He would also like to help stem the tide of fomenting hatred.

Neither Moscow nor Washington have yet responded to this offer, but the

Kremlin leaders could take it up whenever they wanted.

Further developments may depend in part on the impression gained by Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi on his visit to Bonn.

He will not have visited the Federal Republic at Moscow's express behest. but he will have sounded out the earnest of Bonn's continued readiness to come to terms and briefed the Kremlin on his

A personal message from Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl will since have arrived at the Kremlin, too.

At the present stage of proceedings Moscow will be reviewing Soviet security interests with due regard for require-

But the West shows no signs of fear, while Western Europeans are in no way either more aggressive or increasingly

The East Bloc, in contrast, seems to be threatened more by domestic than external destabilisation. So Moscow seems sure to return to the conference table.

Starting points for talks are already being set up, with Tass claiming that the new cruise missiles Nato is to deploy in southern Italy will threaten not only the East Bloc and the Soviet Union but also large areas of Africa.

The implication is that comprehensive disarmament talks are needed to avert

> Josef Piaskowsky (Nordwest Zellung, 27 December 1983)

Superpowers and detente

Continued from page 1 is generally to impress the public and

not the other side. The Big Two have felt obliged to do so mainly by opposition to missile deployment in Europe, especially in the

Federal Republic of Germany. Both sides have always been well aware that serious negotiations could only be held if Nato countries stood by the 1979 missiles-and-talks decision.

That was the one prerequisite. The other was a concept, and there still is none to go by.

"Detente," Henry Kissinger wrote in his memoirs, "is not a definition of international friendship but a strategy for relations between adversaries."

Pat solutions rather than strategies seem to have dominated debate, with Moscow and Washington banking on each other's readiness to make concessions, while the peace movement recommended unilateral prior conces-

The superpowers disregarded the fact that agreement can only be reached for good. when the terms to justice to the security interests of both sides.

The peace movement failed to appreciate that unilateral prior concessions are generally regarded by the other side as a sign of weakness and not as an example to be followed.

If the West is to make peace safer in the year ahead it must draw up a balance sheet and bear in mind the lessons to be learnt from 1983.

First, there can be no arms control without a detente strategy. As long as the political perspective of cooperation is missing neither side will be prepared to seriously meet the other half-way in the arms sector.

Second, detente cannot prosper unless security policy is backed by public opi-

Third, we will probably have to start from scratch again. The parts in a detente strategy will need to be reassembled. Small steps forward in East-West ties can help to reaccustom the two sides to

Only the superpowers can reactivate detente. This realisation may come as a disappointment to Europeans in East

But contacts between the two German states and talks between smaller powers on either side of the dividing line between East and West in Europe prove a

They show that missile deployment has not closed the door to East-West ties

The best that can happen is that European countries will roll out the carpet on which the superpowers head toward

The worst would be if they were to feed illusions that intensify mistrust between Moscow and Washington. There will certainly be no such thing as an island of detente in Europe.

Christoph Bertram (Die Zeit, 30 December 1983)

UN is not to blame for the tough going

DER TAGES SPIEGE

The 38th UN General Assembly, to ted during last year. The Europeans in its Christmas recess after the shook their heads over America's invamonths in session, coincided with migon of Grenada and its militury involcal international developments, ument in Lebanon. They deplored

They began with the shooting-dosc wasent in Lebanon. They deploted of a South Korean airliner by the Soid washington's harsh tone towards Mos-Union. The adjournment was overshdowed by the breakdown of disams ment talks between the superpowers,

The General Assembly passed 65 kg lutions on disarmament without main much headway on the subject.

It could hardly be expected to do a us long as the superpowers persisted their policy of confrontation and south to outstrip each other in arms technik

The UN is not to blame; it has neith legal nor military means of enforcing resolutions except when the gra powers are agreed on joint action in the crisis area or another.

As a rule the superpowers tend to a their Security Council veto to avenue The EEC has ended economic sancpleusant accusations. Their view of the I tions against the Soviet Union. The management amounts mainly to a bidly decision, just before Christmas, was not muscle the other side out of a crisism policised. With reason. rather than so seek cooperation with. Thesanctions, originally intended as a Cooperation is a tall order inasmal an of punishment against Moscow af-

as the fireman ready to rush to the see to martial law was imposed in Poland is at times seen to have been the firest a December 1981, never really deserved ser in the first place.

The original idea was to cut Soviet This being so, the UN General & sembly has still done useful work at appress to the Community by more than forum where world affairs can be rais? But EEC member countries could not

and discussed in public.

The shooting-down of the Korean's liner by Soviet lighters, the Americal landing on Grenada, the mussacres at terrorist raids in Lebanon, the proclamation of a Turkish Cypriot state and a breakdown of disarmament talks in General landing caviar, furs, neva and Vienna by the Soviet Union, the boycott list contained breakdown of disarmament talks in General landing caviar, furs, neva and Vienna by the Soviet Union, the boycott list contained breakdown of disarmament talks in General landing caviar, furs, neva and Vienna by the Soviet Union, the boycott list contained breakdown of disarmament talks in General landing caviar, furs, neva and Vienna by the Soviet Union, the boycott list contained the breakdown of disarmament talks in General landing caviar, furs, neva and Vienna by the Soviet Union, the boycott list contained the breakdown of disarmament talks in General landing caviar, furs, neva and Vienna by the Soviet Union, the boycott list contained the breakdown of disarmament talks in General landing caviar, furs, neva and Vienna by the Soviet Union, the boycott list contained the breakdown of disarmament talks in General landing caviar, furs, neva and Vienna by the Soviet Union, advantage than with solidarity.

The total loss to the Soviet export business amounted to a meagre DM 380m a landing caviar, furs, the total loss to the Soviet export business with the Soviet Union, advantage than with solidarity.

The United Nations cannot take de This made the term "punitive action" sive action unless the superpowers at his made the term punitive action to cooperate, but it can inform and the better summed up by the term produce aggression and confrontation

duce aggression and confrontation belonism.

In spite of its inadequacies and she like for an extension of the sanctions comings the UN amounts to something for an extension of the sanctions whose branches of business that profiresembling the world's conscient bloom a competitor kept at bay.

None of the great powers is serious. The fact that the Brussels Commission considering withdrawing from a bound that the sanctions were lifted better that has so often been declared declared the sanctions were lifted between the sanctions were lifted betwe

samission of their ineffectiveness. That alone is a sign of hope for the h was hardly necessary to introduce andions in the first place just to (Der Tagasspiegel, 23 December stamthis lesson.

there are plenty of examples of use-

he fact that the EEC countries deci-

to publish the lifting of the sanc-

dio makes sense when considering

sposing them in the first place was

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look have been another signal, it

thate been hard to explain -- and

(Handelshlatt, 27 December 1983)

Ewald Stein

a axa political signal.

only at Christmas time.

Sanctions: against South Africa, the

The German Tribune Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 23 Schoene Auser Polit list of the Arab states and, last D-2000 Hamburg 76, fai: 22.85 1, Telax 02-14753

too least, the American grain em-Editor-in-chief Otto Heinz. Editor. Alexander Anixi English language sub-editor: Simon Burnett. — 00 button manager: Georgine Ploane.

Advertising rates list No. 15 Annual subscription DM 45 Printed by CSV Niemeyer-Druck, Hamsh Disinbuted in the USA by MASS MAILINGS. West 24th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011 All wildles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE raph

published in cooperation with the adnoral statis of ing newspapers of the Federal Aspublic of Gent They are complete translations of the original best

Washington relationship

New ideas are needed over the

ployment of new missiles in Europe and by Europe's lack of gumption, its babel

The dissension is fundamental. A look at the respective political barometers says something about the reasons.

America is governed by a mood of determination and a new self confidence. The mood in Europe is of self-doubt and timid emancipation.

Storms are inevitable when the two meet: shaping East-West relations, boosting the defence effort for example. They are increasingly also triggered by such economic issues as export quotas for European steel or American animal

Similar European-American conflicts have occurred the time and again since the end of World War II because the aims and interests of the two sides have never been quite identical.

What did change last year and is likely to add a new element of strain is the tone of the dispute. It has never been so

Muscle-flexing Americans attack what

France is determined to pull the Eu-

Paris intends to use all diplomatic

channels and exert massive pressure on

European institutions to put the Com-

Its six-month presidency of the Coun-

The finance and farm policy reform

drafted at the June summit in Stutigart,

ronean Community out of the mire

it fell into at the summit in Athens.

munity back on its feet.

they call Europe's selfishness. They wave the big stick of isolationism.

The chants of Europe's peace demonstrators are marked not only by fear of missiles and anger over the Americans but also by a longing for some neutral niche between the superpowers.

The battle cries on both sides of the Atlantic disregard one thing that has always been important in this partnership: the certainty of mutual dependence.

Neither inflammatory speeches nor pointing to the Soviet peril can bring about a new awareness of this mutual dependence that was once taken for

Just as the superpowers at the disarmament bargaining table cannot reach common ground without creating a basis of political faith, so European-American consensus on security policy alone cannot forge ties between the New and the

Additional common ground is needed if cooperation within the West is to be revitalised. This includes a consensus on foreign policy priorities, a coordinated attitude towards the Third World and a binding definition of roles in the stiffening competition in world trade.

Western Europe contributed little more than criticism to the transutlantic

dialogue last year. The West European countries are too preoccupied with their own problems and interests. Their word carries little weight even when they speak with one voice.

True, the European Community managed to stop Washington from walking out on the CSCE process. But the Ten lacked the strength to bring the superpowers to their senses and force them to arrive at an arms control agreement.

As long as cacophony rather than harmony reigns in the Community It will be unable to exert any lasting influence.

Is Europe still John F. Kennedy's vaunted second pillar of the Alliance or indeed a new area of commonsense between the superpowers?

So far, no. Attempts to achieve this by being meek towards America and rubbing shoulders with the Soviet Union are likely to fail badly.

But the Americans also have no reason to be smug. When they hailed the start of the missile deployment towards the end of 1983 as proof of their lendership they overlooked the fact that American authority is being eroded - that is, an authority that rests on respect by the Allies rather than on missiles.

It is up to Washington to restore this respect through a carefully weighed foreign policy; and it; is up to the Europeans to put courageous initiative in place of nagging self-pity,

Only then will the era of estrangement in European-American relations end. But only incorrigible optimists can see

Dieter Buhl (Die Zeit, 30 December 1983)

France sets sights on pulling the EEC to its feet

tions to the European Parliament in mid-June, the 434 Euro-MPs are pres-

when Germany held the presidency, is to be made ready for adoption. The new president of the Council of Ministers, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, has already had talks with Guston Thorn, the president of the

European Commission. They charted the course for the next six months, during which time President Mitterrand will head two summit mee-

tings, in Brussels and in Paris. If there is any sign of an agreement, France is likely to insist that the Council of Europe conference scheduled for March be held in Paris.

The French are under some pressure to succeed because they want to end their presidency with "the rescue of Eu-

Their prime backers are the other five founder members of the Community (Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg).

These countries say that another postponement of the reforms - until the second half of the year - is unlikely to lead to any success because the presidency will then rest with Ireland, not one of the strongest members.

Cheysson intends to announce the anxiously awaited programme for the French presidency at the first meeting of the European Parliament in Strasbourg in January, have an post to be an elected as With a view to the scond direct elec-

cil of Europe began on New Year's Day. sing for progress. This would enable them to motivate the Community's 182 million voters during their brief cam-

> Not only in Athens but in the other nine Community, capitals as well it is unanimously agreed that there is no alternative to the Community and the European unification process.

This was also underscored by the European Parliament after the disappointing report by Greek Prime Minister

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's proposal that the Community's finance and farm problems be solved by the original six

garandan diju, philord miji shrar M Saarbriicher Zeitung

members has met with opposition frm the newcomers (Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Greece).

These four countries (there of which joined on 1 January 1973 and one, Greece, at the beginning of 1981) are determined not to be uncoupled,

A similar proposal made by Willy. Brandt during his chancellorship was also turned down.

.. Eyen so, the original members uphold their charges that the newcomersi lack-

the establishment of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community.

But despite France's intention to overcome the Community crisis as quickly as possible, it will be difficult to

Under pressure from the nation's 2.2 million farmers, the Paris government is rejuctant to introduce, cutbacks in the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), despite the high cost of surpluses.

France has denied that, during the Athens summit, it dropped its opposition to Spain and Portugal joining the EEC. It has also denied that it agreed that Germany need not waive its countervailing exchange rate levies (now 9.8 per cent).

What it boils down to is; In presenting the position as of the beginning of its presidency. France must expect a dual opposition from Germany.

For one thing, waiving the levies would cut German farm incomes by about 20 per cent; for another, the increase of the VAT transfer to Brussels from the present one per cent to 1.4 per cent would cost Bonh DM4bn.

Germany will not agree to a greater contribution to the EEC budget without a fixed date for the accession of Spain and Portugal.

And Mary Mannet Holmut J.: Weiand 1; · · (baarbrücker Zeitung: 23 December 1983)

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Israeli recital

next May as a concert planist.

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra

raci's 36th independence anniversan

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 28 December 198)

tive influence on all aspects of foreign

It is considered a matter of coun

abroad, much more so than in German,

that the Federal Republic has a say it

world affairs as a medium-sized power

politically but a great power economi-

Helmut Schmidt's philosophy of ale

lance of power at as low a level as por

sible, of arms limitation, dialogue and

cooperation between East and West

especially at times of crisis, has made

mark on international thinking and

language of diplomacy.

partnership with others.

lors of the century.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 23 December)

with the East.

security and international economic

The versatile world of former **Chancellor Helmut Schmidt**

The writer, Kurt Becker, was chief government spokesman in Bonn under Chancellor Schmidt from 1980 to 1982.

When he was Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt enjoyed more public support, regardless of party-political affiliations, than any Chancellor before

And his international standing with Germany's friends in Washington, Paris, Tokyo and mujor Third World capitals, was higher than any predecessor's.

A few years ago a majority of French people questioned said Helmut Schmidt would be their choice for head of state of a united Europe.

He still enjoys and inspires confidence and continues to outperform all comers in the popularity ratings of German politicians.

The difference is, of course, that he is now an ex-statesman. He may still be a valued international contact but he is no longer in power.

All he has to offer is the persuasive power of a keen mind and the experience of decades in politics and world affairs.

His status is that of an elder statesman, a man who is no longer concerned with day-to-day worries but whose views are given a respectful hearing in times of

Helmut Schmidt at 65 measures up to this yardstick. More is expected of an elder statesman than energy and experience, and he has more to offer.

He is at home in the world of philosophy and is on record as appreciating Immanuel Kant from the viewpoint of a holder of political responsibility.

Schmidt himself both in books and by the example he has set in practice has established standards of statesmanship and statecraft.

He is not just a bookworm; he is also a writer of political books. His major work is entitled The Strategy of Balance.

Audiences are fascinated when he outlines his ideas off the beaten track of day-to-day politics to listeners who may be architects or physicists, town plan-

They are spellbound when he enunciates his views on busic values, striking a balance between temporal constitutional considerations and religious aspects.

Even at his busiest he has always found time to hold talks with the world's leading artists, men such as Bernstein or Karajan, and to talk knowledgeably about the arts with them.

He has recorded an LP as a concert pianist and is also - a lesser-known fact - a gifted amateur painter.

His importance as Chancellor was his combination, unusual among politicians, of three characteristics in equal measure.

The first is his talent for profound analytical penetration of a problem. He would work his way through piles of books and files, then discuss the issue with his closer associates, and ideas simply flashed to and fro.

The second is his ability to reach political conclusions from the analysis un-

of doing what is needed and is possible. drew support for a Chancellor who ad-It was tiring and time-consuming work, vocated austerity and the Nato decision

way to ensure the majority support he

Schmidt knew from experience that he stood to derive enormous benefit from intelligent contradiction and advice given by people with minds of

Their company was congenial to him, and people of this calibre made up his closest associates.

He also gained the affection and esteem of a large number of independent and knowledgeable people from all walks of life and of all political hues.

They were all undisputed specialists in their fields and their specialist advice was extremely valuable.

Helmut Schmidt had a reputation for being brusque with fellow-Social Democrats, but in dealings with people such as these he took in every word.

Much of his experience was naturally gained in his previous jobs as leader of the parliamentary party in Bonn, Defence Minister, Economic Affairs Minister and Finance Minister.

In over 20 years he had also built up a fund of expertise in foreign affairs and security policy, making personal acquaintances all over the world.

As an economist by training he was accustomed to thinking in terms of international economic considerations. He was also a gifted speaker.

Lest-wing Social Democrats increasingly came to feel that he as a Chancellor who was often conservative in outlook lacked their own visions of change.

With the Liberals, his coalition partners, preparing to abandon ship too, his government was bound to fall in autumn 1982, as could hardly have been more clearly underlined than by the November 1983 SPD conference's rejection of deployment.

In security policy of all issues, a subject on which he was particularly wellinformed, Helmut Schmidt has become an outsider in his own party.

Yet his reputation as statesman is undamaged. It was hard-earned and accompanied by many domestic setbacks.

His first task as Chancellor was to clip the wings of the urge to embark on costly reforms the country could no longer

Oil price increases had ended hopes of constant economic growth, and when difficulties arose in connection with the pension funds his support plummeted.

In 1976 he was re-elected Chancellor by a majority of one. Yet a year later he finally earned the reputation of being a head of government with a safe and lucky knack of keeping his house in order.

Everyone was delighted by the determination he showed in fighting terrorism and freeing German hostages on



Helmut Schmidt and wife Loki

(Photo: Sven Simon)

He was such a a master of political decision-making, such a virtuoso at crisis management, that left-wing ideologists contemptuously dismissed him as an authoritarian technocrat.

They termed him a Macher, or man who gets things done, and it was not intended as a compliment.

It made him livid. He attack importance to the moral basis of moves than to mere expertise. He fully agreed with Max Weber's ideal of a politician combining a sense of responsibility, political emotion and a sure and accu-

He was pragmatic in outlook, not doctrinaire, having learnt from experience that you cannot govern without compromising.

They way in which he was ousted after eight and a half years in power was dertaken. bitter. His own party was increasingly at Ingertheads with him and steadily with but dialogue and debate were the only on missile deployment! At a wife that

board a hijacked Lufthansa airliner in Mogadishu.

Many successful years were to follow. Even during the growing international economic crisis Germany fared better in comparison than its major partners and neighbours.

We owe Helmut Schmidt the domestic Federal Republic in this period.

Yet his main claim to fame is arguably as the architect of a long-term German foreign policy based on the groundwork laid by Konrad Adenauer and Willy

While Helmut Schmidt was Chancelfor, Bonn's international standing, confidence and importance increased to an extent no-one would have dared to forecast 10 years previously.

It took him to consolidate the Federal Republic's foreign policy status as a medium-sized European power and a nuclear have-not the participant of the

This self-restraint in terms of power politics enabled him to exert a construcNational Identity was the subject of he ilth round of Franco-German talks ithe Reichstag in Berlin.

Mermany and Europe: Questions of

No. 1115 - 8 January 1984

Helmut Schmidt, who as Chancel be lor shelved a visit to Israel be The gathering, attended by publicists ad politicians from both countries, was cause of clashes with Premier Begg Held by the Deutsch-Französisches Instiis to give a performance in Jerusalen at, Ludwigsburg, and aided by a grant iom the Robert Bosch Foundation.

Difficulties were by no means limited has confirmed that the former Chap the days when the two countries were cellor has agreed to take part in all ach-enemies. They have also bedevilled concert to be held on the eve of le relations over the past 20 years. In spite of the Franco-German friend-

He will be one of the pianists in all hip treaty, reconciliation and official performance of Johann Sebasian potestations of amity, prejudices of old Bach's Concerto for Four Pianos Rappear whenever clashes occur betacen French and German interests. conducted by Leonard Bernstein. Misunderstandings, failure to under-

Violinust Yehudi Menuhin is also sand each other, and irritation seem to expected to take part in the concen. to deeper this time than they usually ave done.

The missiles debate, the peace movearnt and militant opposition to new amort runways and nuclear power staions have given rise to uncertainty in

So have the policies pursued by the Greens, whom the French suspect of buscally right-wing blood-and-soil senti-

The French are worried again, and to malarming degree, about what they see sincertitudes allemandes, or German

Feeling a rational approach to be a national virtue, the French view peace movement protest as coming straight out of the German backwoods.

They have visions of a resurgence of German irrationalism, this time wearing His foreign policy thinking include jeans. They see the peace movement's the view that we must never stand of mass rallies as signs of a new German our own but must always gain securit ollectivism that worries the pastm just and international influence in dos a German march-pasts in the past wor-Being left to our devices was more They see German pacifism as faint-

than we could handle, and we were than we could handle, and we were than beated self-abandonment and German on a limb, as so often in German histor protest against the stationing of Per-Today the Federal Republic is a high shing 2s as neutralism with a nationalist ly respected partner in the Western 2

liance and the European Community French pundits feel the Federal Reand a highly rated partner in dialoge public is threatening to drift out of the Western alliance.

After the Soviet invasion of Afgham "I have seldom had to swim against tan and during the Polish crisis Helm the tide of such a strong current of mis-Schmidt was one of the most highly a understanding in both countries," the garded spokesmen for the West.

Bonn's enhanced reputation had a find Grosser recently told Der Spiegel, the Hamburg newsweekly.

Ioupe summit, where Herr Schmidt was been upparent at the 1979 Guard the Hamburg newsweekly.

one of four leaders at the meeting. Itte felt it was time something was done It has also been clear from Germs h counteract confusion and misunderattending the annual Western econor standing

summits of leading industrialised cost la sees its role as that of keeping an tries: gatherings at which he was a lest typen eye on sentiment in both counties, of influencing the public and its The assertion of German interest opinion-makers, of stimulating debate Washington led to bellyaching in the state of the s capital, but Schmidt always gave about securitying a disturbed relationship. lute priority to maintaining our related Germany's role in Europe and issues

ship with the leading Western power of national identity is a subject that a close political cooperation is less years ago would have been cons-France, especially while he and M. German to be somewhat off the beaten card d'Estaing were in office, was set hark

as a major foreign policy achievement and it clearly reflected the tenor of the but never given more than second plate turned debate in France. Germans and Strong ties with the West enable French agreed in Berlin that growing Bonn to gain greater leeway to the Estate Americanism and the tendency to-Bonn to gain greater recway to including the GDR, always based on the neutralism in part of the peace conviction that balance was essent bovement were evidence of a quest for and the Federal Republic must not be satisfactorial identity.

and the Federal Republic must have been continuity blame for any extra tension.

This policy is in keeping with white the overwhelming majority of German inssue, Erlangen historian the overwhelming majority of German and state, German interests and the spite the change of Chancellor.

Our standing in the world today, at head have been triggered by something country that is stable, predictable to the stable of the stable

reliable, is the work of Helmut Schmidth a confusing picture that throws acpagemed thought patterns into total

PERSPECTIVE

Franco-German talks centre on national identity

The Federal Republic, which in conciliation, and other French journa-French eyes used to be a model of poli-lists and academics. tical consensus, has since last autumn been split into opponents and supporters of missile deployment.

The French, who are normally at party-political loggerheads with each other, are agreed on national defence policy and President Mitterrand's approval of deployment.

The French view unrest and disunity in Germans as confusing and unaccustomed; the Germans are no less confused and unaccustomed to the unanimity shown by French people of entirely different origins.

What the French are agreed on is their feeling of uneasiness about what has been dubbed the German disease: German unpredictability and the revival of nationalism or national pacifism.

The questions asked by French participants were surprising in their similarity given their widely differing political

There was Jean Ellenstein, the Marxists theoretician and former leading Communist, and Socialist left-winger Jenn-Pierre Chevenement.

There was André Fontaine, the editor of Le Monde, and Jean François Revel, the columnist of the right-wing weekly

André Glucksmann, France's heretical master-thinker of the 1968 genera-

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

tion, a left-wing critic of Marxism and harbinger of change in the Paris intellectual scene, threw established ideas of both Left and Right into confusion.

He asked provocative questions that became something of a leitmotif of the gathering. "Do you want to defend yourselves or to surrender?" he asked, and: "How do you feel about democracy?"

For the French these are questions inextricably interlinked. Glucksmann said the German peace movement pointedly ignored the Eastern threat, was disinclined to defend itself and wanted to

leave its defence to its allies. Its hallmarks were refusal, renunciation and a desire to join out of modern history and ties with the West.

Sooner Red than dead was a slogan that expressed this viewpoint, a view that proposed giving up rights to democracy and freedom and submitting to slavery of any kind in return for vague hopes of physical survival.

The survival of democracy and of Western civilisation, based on freedom and human rights, and the prevention of a fresh Auschwitz were only possible if one was prepared to sell one's life as dearly as possible.

The external threat justified the deterrent as a counter-threat, he said. In common with so many French intellectuals, Glucksmann has been late to discover the Gulag Archipelago, but he has taken the point.

How serious, he also asks, are the Germans about democracy when they are so readily prepared to give it up?

André Fontaine sounded a similar note, as did Joseph Royan, one of the earliest advocates of Fran :o-German re-

They suspected that in the final analysis the German peace movement wanted to revoke the historic decision to make the new German state a Western-style democracy and to incorporate it in the North Atlantic pact.

The French, and not just the French, are understandably alarmed at the prospect of a seeming risk of Germany's young democracy backsliding from these ties that count so heavily toward stability and security in Europe.

French and German speakers gave different explanations why such a wideranging peace movement had arisen in Germany while the French were strongly in favour of the French nuclear deter-

The two countries were said to have undergone different historical experiences in the course of their joint history.

In France the trauma of the 1938 Munich Agreement, of 1930s appeasement and defeat at the hands of the Germans in 1940 was still at work.

The lesson the French had learnt from history was that past mistakes must not be repeated and democracy and freedom had to be defended.

German experience, in contrast, had been marked by Wilhelminian militarism and National Socialism, which had brought war and destruction on Europe.

Never again, all Germans were fundamentally agreed, must war break out from German soil. Glucksmann made a provocative his-

torical and psychological interpretation of the German peace movement in claiming that: "The Germans, burdened with the guilt of Auschwitz, want to switch from

the role of the evil-doer to the role of the

victim. They see themselves as the Jews of the Third World War." In terms of intellectual history Professor Rudolf von Thadden, Göttingen, attributed the emotional and religious character of the new German pacifism

to the influence of Protestantism. The Protestant Church, which had used to be on the side of the authoritarian state, was now open to the world at

It combined pietistic Weltangst, or fear for the world, and a Christian longing for peace. In Germany, unlike in France, the debate on God and the world was a matter of values and beliefs.

The part played by the nation in Germany provided another model on which an explanation might by based. After the crimes committed by the Nazis and the collapse of the Third Reich national ideas had been discredited in

Germans in East and West identified with economic reconstruction, hard work, prosperity and consumption as a . kind of ersatz patriotism.

But the international economic crisis and unemployment, the destruction of the environment and intellectual decline resulting from thinking solely in terms of consumption had shattered the old ersatz values of the post-war period.

The younger generation, hit hardest by unemployment and with no prospects for the future, was in revolt against the materialism and meaningless lives of its

The conflict between generations went

deeper in Protestant Germany, Stürmer

Professor Werner Weidenfeld, Mainz, even felt there was a "rogue urge to identify" among young Germans.

Political scientist Gerhard Kiersch arrived at similar conclusions. He held an extremely well-attended seminar on The National Issue at the Free University in West Berlin.

Rejection of affluence-orientated consumer society by the "alternative" student generation led to a rejection of the way of life in Western industrial society as practised primarily by the Americans.

Professor Kiersch quoted extracts from seminar papers that were typical of the anti-American and anti-Western sentiments of his students.

His quotations merely confirmed the fears voiced by the French. "The Germans," one quotation reads, "will one day be grateful for the division of the country after the Second World War for having kept part of Germany free from Western influence."

Groups of young Germans who hold such views and are fascinated by the idea of being German no longer felt it was a matter of course that the Federal Republic formed part of the West.

The old idea that Germany might be better suited as a country midway between East and West had been resurrected. The peace movement and opposition to American missiles were a kind of ersutz patriotism in this context.

These situation reports from German universities, with Berlin being no exception to the rule, were unlikely to soothe the savaged brows of French partici-

An attempt was made to relativise them by Philipp Jenninger, the Minister of State at the Chancellor's Office in

charge of Franco-German relations. Neither he nor former chief government spokesman Klaus Bölling saw any signs of the reunification euphoria some French speakers felt they had come across."The Federal government's Deutschlandpolitik serves the sole purpose of making division as bearable as possi-

ble," he said. Professor Richard Lowenthal went further: "The unification of Europe, including the Poles, in a free Western civilisation ought to be our long-term political objective, and not a unified German nation-state that would continue to give rise to anxiety among neighbouring

countries.' This was very much to the point for the French, who are worried by the revival of national thinking in Germany and show keener interest in Europe as a con-

Mysterious Germany, they argued, must be even more closely bound to the community of democratic states, and the European Community must be streng-

André Fontaine even went so far as to call for a European defence community. Jean-Pierre Chevenement and Alfred Grosser preferred to look ahead, averng their gaze from contemplation of Germany's navel and concentrating on the technological and economic challen-

ges that lay ahead. If the European Community was not to solve its internal problems soon. if Germans and French were not to join forces in responsibility for Europe and if Europe was not to catch up with the Americans and Japanese in technologies that held the key to the future, then the future of all European nation-states would be so grim that there would no longer be any point in discussing issues of national identity, they said.

> Thomus Gack (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 24 December 1983)

IBUSINESS

Prospects much

bailed-out AEG

The most expensive settlement of a

company's debts with its creditors in

aged in the biggest commercial rescue

The company will still be settling with

in the year ahead the management are

unfident the company can run at a pro-

Only DM600m of the DM2.2bn Wil-

Trading by what is left of AEG, main-

shousehold equipment, capital goods,

minance and business machinery, has

wercome the shock of the company al-

hin terms of current business.

operating losses.

better for

BUSINESS

Tax exemption dropped: Flick must pay up

SüddeutscheZeitung

A decision to grant tax exemptions worth 450 million marks to the Flick industrial group between 1976 and 1978 has been reversed.

According to the Ministry of Economic Affairs, there are doubts about the information supplied at the time of the application.

The exemption involved cash Flick made from a sale of Daimler Benz stock which was subsequently invested in the American firm of W. R. Grace & Co.

Exemption can be made when certain types of deals are considered to be of benefit to the national economy.

The Ministry decided to reverse its decision after an investigation lasting a year. It says that the assumptions on which the exemption decision were based were unsound.

The Ministry also now says that at the time the exemption certificates were issued, there was no reason to doubt the accuracy of the information.

Here, the Ministry is on thin ice:

doubts about the benefit to the economy were mentioned.

For example, the Finance Ministry said so at senior levels. This is shown in notes made by Flick executives during proceedings considering the mutter.

It was the discovery of these notes that prompted the public prosecutor to investigate the affair.

Some Opposition Social Democrats, including Dr Dieter Spöri, and a number of journalists publicly voiced doubts as far back as 1978.

Another flaw from the very beginning was soon in the fact that the tax exemption favoured a stockmarket deal.

Flick's block of Grace stock is now worth almost twice its purchase price.

The whole thing could snowball and call into question another Flick equity that received tax relief, the stake in the holding company set up by Germany's industry in a bail-out operation for the Gerling concern. Here, too, senior Ministry officials voiced reservations.

So the lifting of the tax exemptions for the Grace deal does not put an end

Flick is unlikely to pay close to half a billion deutschemarks without a legal

The courts will have to assess whether Flick suffered financial damage by relying on the validity of the exemptions.

Under German procedural laws, however, Flick cannot claim such damage if it obtained the exemptions through incorrect information or "deliberate deception, threats or pay-offs."

> Martin E. Süskind (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 December 1983)

The role of Daimler Benz stock in the affair

1974-75 to reduce the family holding in Daimler Benz from 39 to ten per cent.

Flick is the owner of Germany's largest family business with annual sales of about DM25bn. The shares in Daimler Benz had been amassed by his father. But the decision to sell was prompted by attractive bids by the oil sheikhs.

They wanted a stake in one of Germany's most prestigeous companies.

To prevent the stock going out of the country, Deutsche Bank stepped in and bought most of the block through its Mercedes Automobil Holding, a company specially set up for the purpose. The shares were later made available to

Flick collected more than DM2bn of which DM1.9bn was chalked up as a book profit on the low purchase price paid by his father.

The heirs' reason for selling was that capital gains taxes on the steeply rising Daimler Benz stock were eating up most of the dividends.

The idea was to invest the proceeds in something that would improve the structure and the international involvement of the family business.

Like others, Flick wanted to channel most of his book profits past the 56 per cent corporate tax bite when re-invest-

He was partly successful: some DM435m went into the Flick group's major domestic subsidiaries. This resulted in 1,000 new jobs and tax exemption. Another tax exempt DM210m went into

DIE WELT

obtaining a slim majority in the Gerlin

Insurance Group. Other attempts failed war German history looks like com-Flick's tax exemption for the MIO BIT UNEXPECTED LY SATISFACTORY CON-DM820m that went into the equity i insion in the New Year. the American W. R. Grace & Co. h. It is the tale of AEG-Telefunken, a now been revoked. This means a to ampany that narrowly survived to beburden of DM460m. ame a centenarian in 1983 and was sal-

About DMIbn of the book profi made with the Daimler Benz deal would elever staged to bail out a German go to the tax man.

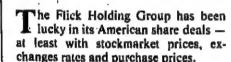
It Flick shared the profits from the in 1984 losses will be down to virtual-Daimler Benz deal with the tax depart is zero, and although the payroll has ment instead of re-investing in "an equitien almost halved in relation to 1978. ty beneficial to the national economy becompany is in much better condition and so earning tax exemption, he would have forecast have been better off.

He could have invested the money in 1982 the operating losses were America. High interest rates and a ! DM932m. In 1983 AEG's losses are reper cent higher dollar exchange my pated to have been cut back by nearly would have left him with the wholed DM900m. the Daimler Benz deal proceeds intacl Still, the tax bite on the Grace dail a creditors until September 1984, but

unlikely to shake the Flick Group. for 1983 it will need to draw on only The ten per cent Daimler Benz equi DM50m of the DM100m in reserves it still held by the group now has a many resexpected to have to write off against value equal to the 29 per cent sold

1974/75. A sale of this ten per cent would ma the beginning of the second act of the farce. But it is unlikely that it woulded with an investment in German jobs. | helm Schaaf, the lawyer in charge of the Joachim Gehlboff Rscue bid, was allowed as a credit line

New York's Grace & Co and the Flick connection



But commercial and research cooneare only three Flick people on the 31-man Grace: board. Yet Flick, with about 28 per cent of the Grace stock, is he only large stockholder. .

materials, retailing and catering, is Peter

and Dynamit Nobel.

Flick and Grace have set up two companies to investigate the market prospects for:super-pure silicone and caramics for use in the motor industry. Each has 50 per cent.

The development of Grace operating profits has been no source of joy for

The most profitable of the operation in previous years; energy and raw materials, have been hard hit by declining demand and falling oil prices.

Net profits in the first nine months of 1983 were down by 62 per cent to \$102m. But the year before the company chalked up extra profits worth \$65m through the sale of a subsidiary.

The three other major areas of op Even so, the investment in Grace

It has continued to buy Grace with every new issue to maintain its letest payments on accumulated debts are soon to be resumed.

The company's debts were cut to 40

US stock exchange insiders say the amount to about DM150m a year. So due to favourable exchange rates in 191. AEG will need to earn that much more and 1978, the total cost to Flick was of the lore it can be regarded as a blue chip

will still be several years before a dividend can be paid.

AEG will first have to net a profit,

and back taxes totalling up to DM150m must first be paid.

The company still stands to net an extraordinary payment in compensation for the stakes in its telecom subsidiary ATN (now ANT) taken over by Mannesmann, Bosch and Allianz.

But investment analysts note that structural expenditure cost the company roughly DM200m in 1983.

The bulk of the DM943m it has cost to put the company back on an even keel was written off in 1982. Overall losses total nearly DM2bn.

On the credit side of the balance sheet AEG recouped nearly DM2bn from the 60 per cent of claims creditors agreed to write off by the terms of the settlement.

At the end of 1983 AEG is an electrical engineering group that still employs a world payroll of 76,500 (as against 87,200 a year ago and about 130,000 in

About 15 per cent of the decline resulted from redundancy agreements, the remainder from the sale of subsidiaries.

Group turnover will have totalled well over DM11.5bn, or a little more than in

AEG's household equipment division and Olympia, the office equipment subsidiary, are still in the red, but the over 50 per cent of AEG turnover in the industrial equipment sector (in the widest sense of the term) is earning profits. Wieland Schmitz rtr

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 December 1981)

of the collapse of the huge cons-

truction machinery maker, 1BH. Com-

ly, centrally operated sales organisation.

told that business trips abroad were not

coordinated and were costing the com-

Yet a board meeting in June 1983 was

Esch sought to reduce the risks inhe-

rent in the building machine industry

because of fluctuations in trade through

geographical diversification and by ta-

This, according to one analysis, was

For example, the takeover of Hymac,

Another example was the French

group. It stayed in the red following its

sition bore no relation to the profit

In addition, the acquisition from Ge-

neral Motors of Terex, proved to be an

expensive failure. The firm was confi-

dent that without Terex, it could have

survived. But at the beginning of 1983 it

was realised that survival depended on

General Motors," says the analysis.

solving the problems there.

in Britain, was at no stage necessary in

counter-productive practices.

rious parts of the company.

pany a lot of money.

king over foreign factories.

the beginning of the end.

commercial terms.

potential.

Management slated over collapse

of construction plant maker

Allianz loses Eagle Star

Alllanz, Germany's largest insurance group, has given up its bid to win control of Eagle Star, the large British insurance group. A rival bidder, BAT Industries, has agreed to pay 700 pence for enough shares to take control. The takeover battle has been running for two months. Under the deal, Allianz is to sell its 30 per cent Eagle Star holding (42 million shares) to BAT. It would make a profit of about £ 165 million (about DM650m).

Wolfgang Schieren, the chief execu-tive of the huge Munich-based insurance group, Allianz, is heavily involved in the politics of doing business world wide.

Schieren forced the way open for a major foreign operation as soon as he moved into his job at the top.

Allianz, the biggest insurance group in continental Europe, moved into direct insurance in America, at first with a subsidiary in Los Angeles.

The business, dealing with property, ran well. But Schieren was not satisfied. Three years later, in 1979, Allianz launched a massive operation in America.

Schieren announced proudly: "We're the only direct German insurer with the drive to take on the American market."

takeover bid to BAT Los Angeles soon spread its business to

> into life insurance. But it wanted the work to come in big chunks, not in dribs and drabs. The aim was to take over existing business.

other cities. At the same time it moved

So Allianz paid the then respectable sum of 140 million dollars for North American Life and Casualty, Minneapolis. The annual premium income was only 73 million dollars.

It forked out even more for another medium-sized company, Fidelity Union Life, in Dallas, 370 million dollars compared with an annual premium volume of 91 million dollars.

In total, the Munich group had paid out more than 900 million marks for the two American companies, more than double its entire share capital.

The insurance industry regarded this as too expensive. The financial risks were too great.

Schieren answered briefly: "We're not buying turnover. We're buying profit." And long-term yield, he said, was not in doubt. Certainly there was talk about a yield of seven per cent at the time of ourchuse.

Although Allianz reckoned the risks were reasonable, it spread the risk to its sister firm, Münchener Rückversicherung-Gesellschaft. That, in turn, took a 25 per cent stake in the newly founded US-Holding Allianz.

A few other companies also took small interests and Allianz itself stayed with a bare 52 per cent.

Schieren was not slow in talking about the benefits that would come. But the field of life insurance is fraught with pitfalls. Sometimes things have to be learned the expensive way.

In this case, the problems were with Fidelity. It was the time of high interest rates. Policy holders took advantage of this by taking out low-interest loans against their policies and putting the money into highly profitable invest-

But the group's total foreign premium volume grew in nine years up to last year from 150 million marks to over 2

llion marks. At the same time the foreign proportion of the total property and life business increased from 2.4 per cent to 14.7

Schieren had not finished. So he began with the big British group, Eagle Star. He also showed interest in Swiss and Japanese companies,

Unfortunately, said Schieren, Swiss firms presented a particular problem as the major stockholders were not often prepared to sell.

Allianz's profitability over the past few years has not been damaged by its foreign interests. Development, in contrast to most of the competition, has been excellent and profits have been

In 1983 it made 129 million marks, more than double the 1982 figure. It earns well on its investments. And it constantly returns 20 per cent in divi-

In 1982 its capital was increased by 83 million marks to 500 million.

Schieren also says that the customers are treated generously: "I would rather be accused of all sorts of things than give the customers bad service."

> Hermann Bössenecker (Die Zeit, 16 December 1983)

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WELT is topical, factual and inter-relationship of economic. well laid out – exactly what affairs is a valuable help 10.1 one needs. me for my work. to below to be territorial and the

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at least with stockmarket prices, exchanges rates and purchase prices. ration between W. R. Grace & Co., New York, and Flick has been modest. There

Head of the American concern with its interests in chemicals, energy, raw

He has only one per cent in the company but he rules it like a feudal lord. · Business cooperation between the two groups focuses on the chemical sector.

Grace is one of the most important American makers of special chemicals and Flick has a stake in both Feldmühle

tion - special chemicals, retailing restaurants - managed to increase p fits. Sales stagnated at around \$4.5bi

paid off for Flick. In 1976, Flick bot four million Grace shares at \$26. The was boosted in 1978 by the purchast another 7.3 million shares at \$35.

The total cost of the Flick equity timated at less than \$450m. But, as ming a current quotation of \$44.125 p share, today's market value of the sk

is about \$600m or DM1.65bn.

The block of stock was sold in 1981 consultant Klaus Kuhn are biding their the Ashland Oil Co. for \$129m. Estime until September.

the Ashfand Oil Co. for \$129m: Estuary the Ashfand Oil Co

This is further enchanced by high a 1983. vidends. But the Flick Group seems have no intention of selling its Grate have no intention of selling its Grate have an entirely new look. But holding.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 29 December

most having gone to the wall. Despite better earnings and an encouaging cash flow arising from the settlement terms, stock market analysts of frankfurt banks are chary of making forecasis about AEG's stock market

AEG shares are currently quoted at roughly DM80, but pundits say this aiready takes into account hopes of a het-

According to an investment subsidiary of Deutsche Bank, AEG is likely to perform fairly well in the short term. But in-

per cent by the terms of the settlement. but interest payments on what is left will bedue again from next September. Bankers say interest payments will

The interest waiver during settlement US Filter Corp. Flick bought a 35 proceedings is probably why chief executive equity for about \$100m in 195 course Heinz Dürr, Herr Schaaf and

financial muscle, the motor manufactu-

loppy management was one reason - rer would put in some budly needed ca-

It did not. This led to Esch's resigna-

pany documents reveal the extent of tion and eventually to the firm's bank-One memo said that marketing lais-The analysis says that serious defisex-faire had to end. It was only leading ciencies were also apparent in the to expensive competition between vagroup's management. It appeared that,

just like in the successful early days, it These revelations are in sharp contrast was still being run like a private firm. to the public utterances of the whizz-kld Esch is said to have taken solitary dethen at the head of IBH, Horst-Dieter cisions. Fellow executives learned of these only by accident or through ru-He said that the group ran a powerfulmour. An example was what was hap-

pening at Terex. Personal policies come under criticism. Esch's habit of sacking entire managements of newly acquired firms and replacing them with middle-level em-

ployees appeared not to have worked. There were, in any case, many staff problems. Important positions were either not filled or filled inadequately. And the marketing organisation was

kindergarten with the one-eyed leading the blind. The technical rationalisation was not much better. "In all works, there was out-of-date machinery. New investment

described in the report as being like "a

should not consist merely of buildings." tory in Konz, a highly modern building. Break-even point was at a turnover of about DM250m a year, but in 1982, only about DM140m worth of machinery was

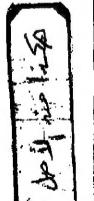
This led management to consider shifting Hamm, Duomat and Lanz to Zettelmeyer and Hanomag, in Hanover. It also thought about closing down the Bri-"Selling Terex was a happy day for tish Hymac plant or shifting its production to the Scottish division of Terex.

Terex had production facilities in
America, Brazil and Scotland, General
Motors retained a 19:6 per cent interest

But these measures were not carried out, although they might have eliminated duplication and reduced over-proin it. Each had hoped that, because of its duction.

(Handelsblatt, 27 December 1983)





SOCIETY

Trade union investigation reveals the lot of those caught in the poverty trap

Deople who no longer qualify for unemployment insurance for decades, I unemployment benefit sooner or la- but only qualified for full unemployter have to apply for social security, running the risk of other members of the family being required to support them.

These other family members could be parents; they could also be children. It is embarrassing, humiliating and a poverty trap that really hurts.

Heinz, a 52-year-old unemployed construction worker, is one of those who are no longer able to feed their families. The realisation, he says, hit him like a

sledgehammer. He has stomach pains. His nerves are in tatters. He is ashamed to look his neighbours in the face.

He has been out of work for two years and feels "like a beggar," especially as regards his 23-year-old son, who now has to help the family out financially.

A recent report by the European Community Commission shows that even in highly industrialised countries unemployment can mark the gateway to

The claim is fleshed out by a survey undertaken by four Cologne sociologists for the Hans Böckler Foundation, a research wing of the DGB, Germany's Düsseldorf-based trades union confede-

It is entitled The New Poverty: The Unemployed Who No Longer Qualify For Unemployment Benefit, Heinz, 52, is one of the case histories dealt with.

ment benefit for a year, that being the

He then applied for unemployment assistance, which differs from benefit in two ways, the first being that it is less (58 per cent of the applicant's last takehome pay, as against 68 per cent when

The other difference is that the labour exchange only approves payments to those who qualify as genuinely needy; in other words, there is a means test.

If an unemployed person's husband or wife is still a breadwinner, these earnings are deducted from unemployment assistance (except for a weekly DM75 for the husband or wife and DM35 per

By these criteria Heinz's wife earns too much and he qualifies for nothing. In a mere year the family was reduced to little more than a third of what it had

Husband and wife together used to net DM3,479 a month. Now they are reduced to her take-home pay, which is DM1,279 a month.

About 28 per cent, or 506,000, of the 1.8m registered unemployed in September 1982 are estimated by the Federal Labour Office not to have drawn unemployment assistance

Since January 1983 the length of time benefit is payable has been reduced: from one year's dole for two years' contributions to eight months.

was previously six contributions.

monthly unemployment insurance con-

tributions over the past three years; it

able. The September 1982 figure was a

Higher unemployment is one reason

for the increase. Another is that family

and children's allowances for unem-

ployment assistance have not been in-

creased since the scheme was launched

The authors of the DGB report say

these allowances are a particularly se-

cants for unemployment assistance are

The number of people who are out of

work but no longer qualify for unem-

ployment benefit is steadily increasing,

mainly because the authorities are con-

The 1984 budget is a case in point.

One of its provisions is that childless

couples whose breadwinner signs on as

unemployed will only qualify for 63 per

cent of his or her last take-home pay (as

against 68 per cent at the time of writ-

The first series of major cuts in unem-

rious blow to the family. Married appli-

mainly caught in this poverty trap.

stantly amending the regulations.

Consolidation Act.

threefold increase on May 1975.

In other words, to qualify for the maximum benefit duration of 12 months you now have to have been in employment and paid contributions for three years instead of two.

The number of registered unemployed who went empty-handed as a result of the 1982 Act nominally increased from 26 to 28 per cent.

But the authors of the report are convinced there has been a much larger increase in the number of dropouts who haven't even bothered signing on because they were convinced they would no longer qualify for assistance.

Any increase in their numbers automatically makes unemployment statistics look better. The Federal Labour Office is not denying that more people are unemployed than their figures indicate.

According to official estimates there were about 832,000 people out of work in 1982 who were not registered in the statistics and not in receipt of benefit. The corresponding number in 1974

was a mere 206,000. This estimate means that in 1.3m unemployed people in the Federal Republic of Germany received no

unemployment benefit. The authors work on the assumption that in 1983 between 1.6m and two million people out of work will have received neither unemployment benefit

nor assistance. Those who do draw benefit by no means always qualify for the full amount. Christmas and holiday bonuses count toward contributions but not toward benefit, for instance.

So in reality 68 per cent unemployment benefit amounted to only 62 per cent, while unemployment assistance

was a mere 53 per cent of take-hora

In 1982 the average actual payouts. DM975 a month in benefit and DMM a month in assistance.

In theory that leaves many peop with no option but to apply for some security, but some are reluctant to do a for psychological reasons.

Others apply but are disappointed like Heinz the construction worker wife. "All they asked was whether to owned property," she said.

The answer was yes, they owned the house they lived in. So the social secunty officials had told her they would fin have to sell the house.

Sell their home? They had world their fingers to the bone throughou their working lives to pay for the hour and with mortgage payments down DM560 a month were now paying kg than they would have to in rent.

But the means test disqualifies you's benefit if you are a house-owner. Thais another reason why only a fraction d those who fail to qualify for unemploy ment benefits are able to draw socials

It is the classic poverty trap, the phr nomenon the authors call the Na

Many people really have to pluck a their courage to go to the social securio office. A 20-year-old unskilled working girl from Cologne explains why:

ployment benefits formed part of the "You have to tell them you have no January 1982 Employment Promotion thing to live on, you need food in the house, you have to pay the rent. Your there begging for money. I don't liketh To qualify for unemployment benefit you have since had to have paid 12

She would sooner work than be the opportunity arose.

it came into force she could always the chant fleet is important, and not just for on a little cash from the labour of meconomy two thirds of whose imports change to tide her over between jobs.

Her educational qualifications of strictly limited and she only ever work not for the full year.

Until 1982 she had to have worked? to draw dole.

But she has never managed to holde Flensburg. to a job for that long. Jobs as a ware house worker or hotel cleaner were she ever had to choose from.

She worked for three or four web tasily upset the apple cart. then was fired: either because she we Since 1960 the Soviet merchant navy

ployment assistance. It was just enough to live on. "I'm a thrifty person," hing fleet by far and the second-largest says. She cannot understand why she sees it is thipping it had outstripped the West.

labour market are poorest in any cell inse days. Between 30 and 50 per cent unskilled and semi-skilled works and semi-skilled works. women and young people.

In September over 50 per cent of fa

The report arrives at the conclusion that unemployment benefit must no ger be paid for a limited period only state of the coffee sold in the that unemployment assistance fixeral Republic of Germany arrives in German ports on board Soviet ships

market levy payable by civil server German importers and exporters are and the self-employed — an old Differentially using Russian ships bedemand. Gunther M. Wiedeman Lake they charge freight rates that are

imbeatable. (Kölner Studt-Anzeiger, 16 December 16)

TRANSPORT

Soviet merchant fleet barges in with cut prices

The Red Fleet has successfully challenged the traditional seafaring nations on shipping routes all over the

It has done so virtually unnoticed by a

Yet the change has been a striking one, no less striking in its way than the appearance of the Soviet navy on all the

Russia's merchant marine has musded in on traditional shipping routes and is busy edging out Western shippers by charging rock-bottom rates.

Not even by switching to flags of conrenience to cut costs and compete with Russian dumping rates have Western shipowners succeeded in halting the advance of Soviet merchant shipping.

More and more products made in Gemany are being shipped overseas on board vessels built in Soviet yards, run under the Soviet ensign and manned by Soviet crews.

It is not just a matter of life or death for German shipowners; it is also of importance for German security policy.

la the event of a crisis or of war, maintaining supplies and keeping food and raw materials coming in would be a purely national task.

in a emergency, ships owned by Gerpendent on the social security depant man owners can be ordered home at full ment. Since she is unable to find a rep speed, of course, but what if there are lar job she would work unofficially, in none left? What if the German merchant thout paying tax or social security, ith many has been driven out of business by the competition?

She is a victim of the 1982 Act. Below ! So the existence of a powerful meranve by sea. It is essential for strategic reasons too.

In a war reinforcements would need for short spells, but they used to be log to be shipped across the Atlantic for enough to qualify for some benefit, both the military and the civilian popu-

. The commander-in-chief of the Bun-70 days to qualify for benefit. Since 19: desmarine, Vice-Admiral Ansgar Bethge, she has had to have worked for 150 day referred to the navy's importance in a speech at Mürwik naval college, near

> Europe, he said, was dependent on byerseas supplies of raw materials and on shipping routes. The Red Fleet could

no longer needed or because she was plant progressed from 24th to sixth place among the world's merchant fleets and She drew DM158 a week in unco

Russia also had the world's largest fi-

The people hardest hit by this kinds Russians play in world trade by sea trap are the ones whose prospects in the large days. Between 30 and 50 per cent 1,800ds between Western and developing countries.

ed applicants fuiled because they had This is known as cross-trading: serenough contributions to qualify for kying ports other than one's own. Twenly-five per cent of Japan's exports to Eutope is shipped on board Soviet freigh-

must be increased substantially.

Funds are to be raised by a label from East Africa and Central America.

above 7,500 metres, and Eurocontrol

A glance at the situation in Western European ports makes it clear how powerful the Russian position has be-

In the early 1970s Soviet ships were seldom seen in the major North Sea ports, About 1,000 Russian freighters a year now berth in Hamburg, and about 1,500 each in Antwerp and Rotterdam.

This naval invasion has gone hand in hand with the establishment of a network of port and inland agencies enabling Russian shippers to pick up the goods at the factory gate and control domestic container traffic.

The Soviet merchant navy not only earns hard currency. It is also an extension of Russian military power that cunnot be overestimated.

Vessels are bult for military use without costly conversion. Holds are the exact length needed to double as missile

Merchant seamen are reservists in the Soviet navy. Many ships can be used to land both manpower and equipment.

German ships, regardless whether they still fly the German ensign or have switched to flags of convenience, are manned by African and Asian scamen.

Only the officers are German. The men may cost only half what German seamen would cost, but in an emergency they could not be ordered to return to Germany with essential cargoes.

If the Federal Republic were restricted to German ships it would only be able to import a third of the oil it needs

Floating on rock-bottom rates... A Murmansk-based Russian freighter in Ham-

and a fifth of the other goods it imports

The situation is similar in other West European countries. Undercutting by East Bloc fleets has hit all Western Euroneans hard.

Shipowners' clamours for assistance have not fullen on deaf ears in Bonn. especially as the Defence Ministry echoes their sentiments.

Shipping talks between Bonn and Moscow have been held at government level for six years. Agreement was recently reached, but only on the Central American conference.

After years of negotiations the Russians finally agreed to rates and quotas.

On the North Atlantic run the problem was solved automatically, as it were, when in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan Soviet ships in

North American ports were blacked by dockers.

Worries remain about shipping to East Africa and the Far East,

An inter-ministerial conference in Bonn, with the Transport Ministry in the chair, first met in September and is shortly to submit proposals on stemming the tide.

Until details are published we will have no way of telling how many provisions are to be made to support the German merchant navy.

But the Defence Ministry's strategic misgivings are seen as so important that the merchant navy is unlikely to be left to the tender mercies of the winds of free market competition, especially the cast wind.

Hans-Anton Papendicck ersche Allgemeine, 28 December 1981)

Proposals for combined civil and mi-litary air safety control operations in West Germany have come in for immediate criticism.

The idea has been mooted by the Transport and Defence Ministries in Bonn under the pretext that a uniform system is needed.

It failed to emerge in the post-war period, the argument runs, because Germany was divided into zones of occupation and standardisation was hampered.

Field trials are first envisaged, leading to the gradual adoption of the entire system at the four regional control centres by the early 1990s.

Air safety control staff have lodged immediate and determined protests because the new idea disregards existing modes of cooperation successfuly practised by the Munich regional control

centre in particular. At first glance the situation that has arisen in the area for which the Federal Air Safety Department (BFS) in Frankfurt is responsible seems grotesque.

The Frankfurt agency is legally in charge of air safety in peacetime, but the Bundeswehr and the former occupying forces still have a say too.

Executive powers are also enjoyed by Eurocontrol, an organisation originally set up by seven European countries but now a clear failure as a result of countries preferring to go it alone.

Eurocontrol has facilities at Maastricht in Holland and Karlsruhe in Germany (Karlsruhe has now been taken over by the BFS).

They are responsible for altitudes

Row over bid to change air safety controls

staff, civil and military, work according to agreed rules and do so jointly:

In Maastricht they sit at separate desks in the same room; in Karlsruhe they sit alongside each other.

In Bremen and Düsseldorf, where aliitudes below 7,500 metres are handled, traffic is controlled within firmly allocated zones.

Military staff share a room with civilian officers but sit at separate desks.

In Frankfurt air safety is handled by several Bundeswehr and Allied units and, separately, by the civilian regional control centre.

Munich is the exception. In the Bavarian capital the BFS regional control holds sole responsibility for all air traffic within its area.

Supervision of operations at military airfields is the sole exception. The Munich system has worked splendidly, as everyone agrees, for years.

So the Ministry officials in Bonn do not intend to scrap it immediately. They propose allowing it to continue and postponing a final decision until some later date.

They may be said to have done so because the Munich system combines optimum safety, economy and flexibility. Control tower staff feel the combined

civil and military arrangement now proposed is more flexible only in respect of limited sectors of military aviation, ac-

cording to VDF, their trade union. The advantages are said to be more than outweighed by the safety risk resulting from three organisation holding responsibility for air safety control.

They would be the civilian BFS, the Bundeswehr and Luftwaffe units and the air force units who would supervise sorties by interceptor jets and the use of

anti-aircrast missiles in wartime. The Bonn proposals would be less economic too, so they are not viewed kindly by airline pilots, private pilots and airmen in general.

Roughly 12,200 aircraft take off or land daily in the Federal Republic of Germany. Only about one in nine are military aircraft.

Why not simply adopt the Munich system all over the country? Bonn planners say that would be detrimental to the country's defence capability and not enable Germany to fulfil its defence

This argument is hard to accept inasmuch as the Munich system was introduced jointly by both the Transport and Defence Ministries in 1964 and Luftwaffe units in southern Germany are quite happy with it.

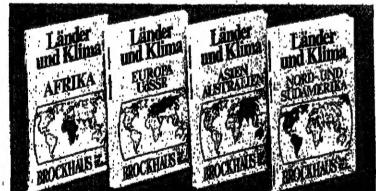
It was to have been adopted in north Germany in 1972, but the BFS was short of staff. Two years later civilian control tower staff went on a work-to-rule, so the military doubted whether they could be relied on in an emergency.

If the Munich system had been adopted in the north, there would have been no need for the present controversial proposals. Rudolf Metzler

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 December 1983)



Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in sec-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency

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Look it up in Brockhaus F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden !

He had paid contributions toward More recent figures are not yet avail-

THE CINEMA

Second Sunrise for a silent masterpiece

Sunrise, the first film made in Amerinau, is again being shown in cinemas more than 50 years after being shot.

Murnau worked with total artistic and financial freedom for three quarters of a year on the film after being invited to Hollywood by 20th Century Fox.

They issued the invitation after Murnau had produced a horror film, Der letzte Mann, in which Emil Jannings played the part of a lavatory attendant who became a millionaire.

Sunrise was based on the novel, Die Reise nuch Tilsit, by Hermann Sudermann. The fact that the copy available is still in good enough condition to be shown again so long after being made is due to the distributors, Concorde.

It is an amazing film. Murnau, who was born Friedrich Wilhelm Plumpe in Bielefeld in 1888, brought the art of black and white silent films to perfec-

He used fade ins, such as from indoor to outdoor scenes, shadow, and various shades of grey. He almost entirely avoided sub titles.

Murnau uses the American actors subtly and thus almost always avoids the theatrical exaggerations that characterised most silent films.

Sunrise, as was typical for Sudermann, was laden with melodrama and was not free of kitsch. The best screen writer of the 1920s, Carl Mayer, slightly altered and simplified it.

Murnau, who wrote his scripts from the point of view of the cameraman, refined Mayer's script.

Worth reading are the passages about Sunrise in the book about Murnau written by Lotte Eisner, who only recently died. The book has been recently published by Verlag des Kommunalen Kinos, Frankfurt.

The story in Sunrise is like a time immemorial tale: 2 + 1 certainly equals 3 in mathematics. But in love it is not so simple. The three sides to the eternal triangle can be a deadly combination.

In this cases the third side is represented by a vamp (Sudermann represents her as the maid). She entices a young farmer, Anses, to drown his young, blonde wife, Indre.

Anses is played George O'Brien, a dark romantic, vaguely demonic figure similar to Conrad Veidt or Horst Caspar, Indre is the very young Janet Gay-

The plan was for Anses to take his wife for a ride on the river in a boat, tip it up and save himself by using a bund-

After a night racked by doubts and hours wrestling with his conscience, Arises sets off as planned with his little

happy, brightly clothed wife. Murnau uses light and shadow well here, with the ghostly figure of the vamp appearing and reappearing along

the way. However, Indre's dog tears itself loose from its lease, sets off in pursuit. swims to the boat and instinctively buries its head in Indre's skirt. Anses reluctantly turns back to bring the dog

As he brings the boat near the riverbank, he moves threateningly towards



Fritz Murnau... perfected the silent film

But the early morning chimes of the church bells stops him from carrying out his assignment. His terrified wife Mees as soon as the boat gets to the

Many scenes of the film are shot on location in Tilsit, in East Prussis, now part of the Soviet Union.

It was the glittering 1920s and Tilsit is captured in that dazzling atmosphere.

One of the central scenes is the couple's attempt at reconciliation. They take a tram for the East Prussian countryside with its sand and moors and gnarled trees, into Tilsit, where they get off walk through the streets of the buzz-

Tilsit, a marvel of Rochus Gliese architecture, old cars, plush cafes with glass walls, a hairdressing salon with a plin was his own bubikopf doll in the window and face cloths being heated in shiny steel balls, luring the farmer to a hand manicure.

Luna park with shooting galleries and a high-flying roller coaster, a dance bar with a couple in intimate juxtaposition ... Murnau does not try and prevent a certain comic effect.

Amid the glitter and the tinsel, love is again discovered anew. The trip back for Anses and Indre is over moonlit water, soft, peaceful and gliding, under

Sudenly thunder rolls. The couple turn back for Tilsit in fright. The boat capsizes. Anses wraps Indre up in a bundle of reeds, the same bundle he was to have saved himself with.

Anses manages to find a foothold on the rocky bank, but Indre is nowhere to be seen. Farmers carrying torches

mount a hunt. Overhead the vamp hovers like a cat waiting for love to free itself again. Anses finds her and strangles her.

But Indre is alive. An old farmer gives Anses the news. The bundle of Discarded scenes reveal work methods of Charlie Chaplin

The unshown work of Charlie Cha- ed or how much it would cost him. H plin is the greatest unknown treasu- sat himself in his stool and let us we re in cinema history, wrote Joe Hembus in his 1972 book about Chaplin.

He described how Chaplin would make extensive changes until he put together the final production. The choos and changes would involve variations and re-shooting whole scenes and se-

Six years after Chaplin's death, two Englishmen have brought to public light some of the discarded footage. Kevin Brownlow and David Gill were researching for their 13-episode history Hollywood silent films when they discovered material, helped by Chaplin's widow and other sources. Although much has been document-

ed about Chaplin, little has been revealed about his work method. Until now. The result of the work of Brownlow

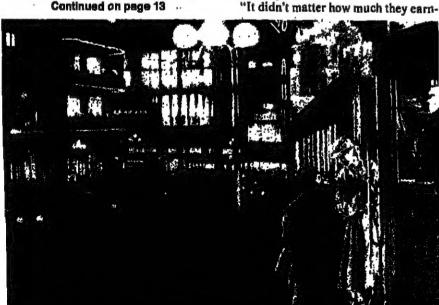
and Gill is a film, The Unknown Chaplin, now being screened on German television. He basically worked without a script. Footage not used in the inished product was kept, not thrown away. Chaprincipal actor. He was the judge of the quality of the scenes and of the work of his colleagues. Because he preferred to work with people vithout acting experepent-

Virginia female lead in 'Goldrush.' role in City Lights, said Chaplin first went through every role himself. There was no work method. Chaplin just said that he wanted this and that done. And he showed exactly how it was to be

And Chaplin himself once said that he waited for the set to be built without having an idea in his head. But when the set had taken shape, the ideas came of their own accord.

But it was not always that simple. Georgie Hale, the main female role in Goldrush, remembers that Chaplin let everybody wait.

"It didn't matter how much they earn-



Reconciliation in Tilsit ..., the tram scene in 'Sunrise.'

(Photo: Concorde-Film)

for hours, sometimes all day, until b inspiration came." 1917, there was only one thing the importance they attach to religious inblished. That was the set - a sanato another. Some of her findings come as a rium and a drinking fountain - plus a gapriseset of revolving doors.

A dozen takes had been made of the same scene. Without success, Suddenh during clowning, Chaplin's stick act dentally became caught in the revoking door. It was the best gag of the which have given 200 years ago.

He left the scene in and cut out at other in which he played the role of a strage better grades," she frankly adpage boy. Instead he became an alcohol mitted

These changes did not happen only occasionally. The Immigrant was only half made when it occurred to Chaple ant view.



ed scenes were no Chaplin in 1924 signing the contract with Lita Grey to play aught at school entirely by.

Cherril, who played the main female that the sersatile Henry Bergmann we hen runs, is merely a soft option that in the wrong role as a waiter. He chopped the scene and used

bull-like Eric Campbell. And during the shooting of (in Lights, he sacked Virginia Cheril, it female lead, because he didn't like

way she played the last scene. He used Georgia Hale for the ke scene and decided to shoot the whole techers wouldn't think of doing. film again using her. The plan ki They are the kind that only go on through because, as shown in The lighbout God and Jesus and so on."

Chaplin was the perfectionist: In two-act The Adventurer, he began of be leacher that counts.

Scene with a Spanish dancer. But I The teacher's knack of selecting matrial and getting it across is of vital im-

took over full control of his films.

With City Lights, for example, it Religious instruction may be regard-took 30 months on the set, although it as a soft option, but that alone is selwas at the time when sound films are more than a convenient, if minor assideration.

Above all, the key scene gave difficulty. This was where the blind flow culty. This was where the blind flow culty. This was where the blind flow culty. Catholic religious instruction

Chaplin might have discarded a lot of." Chaplin might have discarded it. Offer Ruth Albrecht, who has taught Prowas used in later pictures.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 18 December | Familiem of responsibility:

EDUCATION

Religion at school: success 'is being not meaningless'

abine Etzold has asked teachers and se-When work began on The Cure in der students at Cologne schools what

> A sked why she opted for religious Ainstruction at school, one 16-yearald Cologne schoolgirl gave an answer Faust's Gretchen would be unlikely to

> "I chose it as a special subject because it's fairly easy and enables you to

The regulations govering Protestant eligious instruction at senior school in Germany unsurprisingly take a diffe-

lastruction is intended "to give the pupils a critical understanding of Chrisian beliefs in their historical context and of other religious and ideological

There is a gap between the two objecis so wide that theory and practice, stention and reality, are virtually irre-

Are young people today still interestd in understanding Christian beliefs? kit not truer to say that they arrive at beir view of the world from other, nonaligious or alien religious approaches? Or have the peace movement or puch assembly initiatives led to the

pergence of a new piety that has given sigious instruction a fresh impetus? Some would argue that there have in alily merely been fresh flights of my that have passed religion as

Religious instruction, the argument mables students to improve their trades, is it?

The girl who so frankly admitted her sponunist reasons for taking religious instruction had more to say:

"Our teacher is really good. She went brough George Orwell's 1984 with us, thich is the sort of thing many other

known Chaplin, Georgia Hale was of So whatever may have changed over at years, it is as true of religious in-

couldn't develop suitable gags.

More than 500 attempts were made brance, in this case in generating unget the scene right. Then he threw the scene right.

This drive for perfectionism was creed even further when after 1917 pared to pay any attention to the took over full control of his films.

By the autumn of 1930, Chaplia be that she feels she must do as a teacher: spent a total of 534 days on the set it if it interests the pupils. That's work had taken place on 368 of the set interests the pupils. That's

in't forget it. On the standard religious instruction for an equal with of time, has this to say about the

"It's great when a teacher is fascinating and thrilling. But just try and be thrilling for over 20 years!" Religious instruction is an optional

subject, and the opportunity of studying something else instead has led to competition for pupil interest. With the number of schoolchildren

on the decline, more may be at stake than just the prestige of the individual teacher. Michael Jacobs, a trainee teacher,

feels this pressure on the teacher to interest his pupils has become a danger in religious instruction.

You think harder than in other subjects how to make it exciting. The competition can make a teacher feel obliged to entertain the class and keep them in-

Yet the mere fact that the popularity of religious instruction depends heavily on the individual teacher's prowess makes it virtually impossible to tell whether interest in it has declined.

There are signs that there has been very little change, although the students have changed, as have their interests and expectations, problems and ques-

Michael Jacobs tries to assess the change in terms of his own days as a

"In our day we were much more strongly influenced by protest against the church and the establishment. would say indifference is the hallmark of young people's attitudes toward reli-

"Religion is irrelevant to the daily lives of most of them, with the result that you can presuppose less and less knowledge about Biblical traditions or Christian history."

What topics fascinate students today? Ruth Albrocht deals, in lessons for a class of school-leavers, with a text on sexuality and marriage.

She quotes a poem by theologian Dorothee Solle that deals in a provocative and emancipatory manner with the oppression of women

To begin with, the class don't show much interest. One girl is busy knitting. The others occasionally make comments and ask questions.

There are few differences of opinion about the text, which outlines both the

following rates (postage included):

Mesers / Mr / Mrs / Miss



"I try and keep everyone interested," says teacher Gertrud Kratzenberg here taking a class in Cologne.

Roman Catholic and the Protestant attitudes on holy wedlock and sexuality.

All are agreed that the Catholic viewpoint, which is that sex is only permissible between husband and wife, is out of the question.

They are also agreed that partnership and marriage amount to more than just

But the debate livens up when Dorothee Sölle's poem is discussed. It consists of four verses, each starting with the words: "We don't want . . . "

It is all about women's lib, and the issue is explosive. "She is too hard on men," one girl feels. "Maybe they used to be like that, but men too have become emancipated."

Yet a boy will hear nothing of women's lib even: "I'd like to see the wife who doesn't want to be looked after and protected."

What do such issues and such debates have to do with religion? Is there not a risk of teachers reducing religious instruction to an undefinable anythingor-nothing subject?

Are they not going to the other extreme from an erstwhile attitude of relying on the Scriptures and the Book of Common Prayer?

The Protestant regulations state that: "Protestant religious instruction must consider what the meaning, yardstick and fulfilment of life can be.

That unquestionably makes religious instruction more general than other subjects. Ruth Albrecht sees it as "a groundwork for educating young people to humanity."

She sees her job as that of showing up the inhuman character of certain

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structures, political aspects and human

It is also one of showing approaches to a more human life, and this objective naturally has repercussions.

Peace and the peace movement were a controversial subject in religious instruction at school long before education policymakers agreed on how to tackle what is undeniably a tricky issue.

Teachers have noted with alarm how views have increasingly tended to clash irreconcilably at school. They see this as a fresh challenge and need to state where they stand on the subject.

Gertrud Kratzenberg is keen to stay strictly neutral. She sees her task as that of encouraging her students to be tole-

rant and thereby offsetting polarisation. Ruth Albrecht is strictly in favour of supporting the peace movement: "I'm against saying teachers ought not to comment on political issues so us not to

influence pupils. 'That's simply absurd. As a teacher I

influence them in any case." A further new and explosive topic in religious instruction is the debate on alien religions, arguably necessitated by the growing number of foreign school-

A new issue that has also arisen is the strong tendency of many young people toward pseudo-religious subjectivity.

It presents religious instruction teachers with yet another tough task, "This new piety is clearly the expression of u religious need, but it is to some extent extremely dangerous as it can easily lead to self-mirroring.

"We will have to see what is given short shrift at church and what can posibly be included in lessons," says Michael Jacobs.

Religious instruction aims at a critical viewpoint and at teaching world responsibility, but it no longer claims that Christianity has a monopoly of values and pays very little attention to the church as an institution.

"It has nothing to do with the church," students say, and teachers agree that their role is not that of fishers of men on the church's behalf.

Maybe that is why the church at times doesn't attach must importance to the religious benefit to be derived from religious instruction as given at school. This, for instance, is what the joint

agreed in 1974: "Progress has been made when children on leaving school at least don't regard religion and belief as superfluous or even meaningless." Sabine Etzold

synod of Federal Republic dioceses

(Kölner Studt-Anzeiger, 24 December 1983)

MEDICINE

Delving into the roots of depression

Munich medical research scientists jective check and have laid the groundwork for safe quantitative survey diagnosis and purposeful therapy of various kinds of depression.

Long-term trials involving about 200 patients were carried out by Professor Paul Matussek and his staff at the Max Planck Society's psychopathology and psychotherapy research unit.

The characteristics of personality patterns among depressive patients came

Successful depression therapy presupposes a safe diagnosis, which is not always possible given the symptoms, especially in distinguishing between endogenous and non-endogenous, i.e. neurotic depressions.

"In nearly one case in three," Professor Matussek says, "non-endogenous, or neurotic, and endogenous symptoms differ only insignificantly.

"A clearer distinction can be drawn between them when the case history, especially the number and nature of previous crises, is taken into account.

"In addition, the postulate of including personality patterns as a means of clarifying depression diagnosis at times

Professor Matussek and his staff began to check the various theories by launching a long-term project 15 years

Two hundred patients suffering from depression were interviewed two or three times a week for about six months

The aim was to pick up seemingly unimportant or personal details such as are frequently given short shrift during a routine check at hospital or at a nerve specialist's practice.

"The case was covered by the investigator in such detail," Professor Matussek says, "that a relationship of trust developed between doctor and patient in which subtler points arising from the patient's life came to light."

In addition to clinical analysis seven standardised questionnaires were used. They made it possible to conduct an ob-

The medical profession is increasing L ly coming to realise, that illnesses must not necessarily have exclusively physical causes.

They can also be due to mental factors, at least in part.

Psychosomatics is the branch of medicine that deals with the relationship between these two aspects of being ill. It has gained increasing importance in recent years.

It played a crucial part at the Wiesbaden congress of the German Psychonnalytical Association, where links between personality structure and possibilities of treating heart attack patients were dis-

Doctors cannot do patients justice by concentrating treatment solely on curing physical upsets and compeltely ignoring mental aspects.

Most people rightly feel a heart atack is an incisive event. The biochemical processes that trigger it largely make scientific sense in the wake of recent research.

There is a fissure in the wall of the previously damaged and occluded coronary vessels and a blood clot occurs that interrupts the supply of blood to part of the cardiac muscle.

quantitative survey of personality traits that were conside- H .. Tall red characteristic of depression. Findings were compa-

red with those for a control group of 40 people who did not suffer from bouts of were compiled over and clinical evalua-

questionnaires have operating theatres and 1,500 beds in single and double rooms. emerged in terms of factor analysis. ween the individual types of personality. First, clear distinctions arose between three different groups of depressive patients and the control group.

Personality patterns of the various forms of depression (neurotic, endogenous-unipolar and endogenous-bipolar) showed certain similarities, just as similarities arise in respect of the symptoms of bouts of depression

"This is surprising," Professor Matussek says, "inasmuch as a number of schools of thought say that although crisis symptoms may show some similariies, they will not arise in connection with personality patterns.

"Clear distinctions are often called for here, but they are only made within

Personality patterns that are shared are mainly difficulties in establishing inter-personal relationships, based on misrust and dissatisfaction, and a more or less hostile attitude toward life as a

They are people who are easily upset. They are frequently annoyed, and strongly so. They tend to level accusations at themselves and others. They are emotio-

Despite these points held in common there are a number of differences bet-

Personality and

the link with

heart attacks

Yet among younger heart attack

patients in particular, psychoanalysts

were told in Wiesbaden, a career or fa-

part of their personalities and part of

They feel safe and sound within the

family circle. The wife looks after pri-

vate affairs. The tale is much the same at

As long as this order works and the

patient adjusts to it, he can derive from

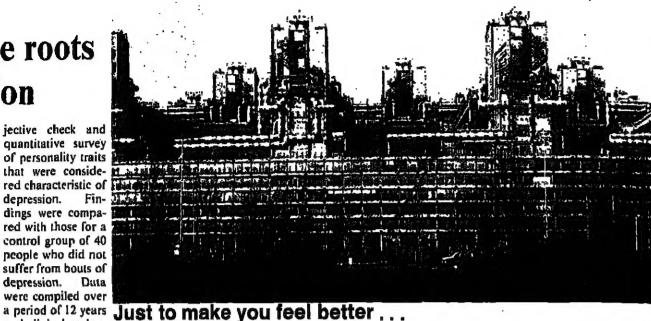
it strong feelings of security and of per-

Not infrequently these paties

practical considerations.

in this context.

case history.



tion has yet to be The new Aachen University Hospital is a compromise between the needs of man and science, according completed, but in to one observer, The hospital is spread over an area equal to 20 football fields. Under the one roof an itial findings of the Included a complete medical faculty with lecture halls, research facilities and laboratories. There are a tembership fees (minimum DM50 a

> Endogenous-bipolar and neurotic people show considerably clearer signs of aggressive responses. Their ability to keep their emotions in check is poorly developed.

They are afraid of losing people they love and tend to feel guilty. People suffering from bipolar depression tend to come midway between the other two

Typical personality traits of the bipolar are longings for success, an inclination to behave in a compulsive manner and to be pedantic, dependence on authority, determination to hold through and inner detachment from other peo-

A third combination of characteristics, described as the striving for autonomy, also arose. In its case the neurotic pressives head the list.

They are not just aggressive in their reactions but also unduly keen on autonomy: outrageous autonomy, as Erik Erikson puts it.

It is a trait as a result of which they regard their principles, their views and their preferences as the overriding yardstick of their contacts with other

If they are unable to prevail on others loudly, they will try to do it quietly, in a

sonal grandeur, importance and recogni-

But once the order breaks down and, say, the wife dies, the patient has a breakdown and a personal crisis. He begins to suffer from a lack of awareness of having an inimitable personality of his own.

"This characteristic," says Dieter Ohlmeier, from Kassel, "is typical of the personality structure of actual and potential heart attack patients." ...

mily breakdown is almost always found Could a heart attack occur as the reto have occurred in the patient's recent sult of an order upset? Analysts say psychological factors contribute toward a heart attack in at least 50 per cent of cadelegated important functions that form

It meut be borne in mind that previous organic damage, such as changes in the coronary arteries, overweight, high blood pressure and heavy smoking, have some kind of psychological case history of their own.

work, where order prevails by virtue of Yet basically, psychoanalysts still know far too little about the psychologi-"The company" or "the state" often cal conditions under which a heart attake the place of personal relationships tack may ensue after a period of months or years.

> There seems to be no doubt that social factors can play an important part.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 14 December 1983)

illness or seemingly coincidental habits such as shyness and stuttering. The aim of laying down one's ow

more unobtrusive manner, by means of

laws and admitting of no authority our sie it with disdain. oneself is accompanied by a series of depressive symptoms.

reflected in the patient's behaviour, Pro- ins. They have no children. fessor Matussek says: "The over-automo mous personality can at times seemer make in Germany already use natural tremely friendly and even compliant and othods sometimes occasionally and easy-going. But in certain social situs frepercent use them predominantly. tions, such as married life, it will have! The "bio craze" has led to the estabsting like a scorpion's:"

It will suddenly develop sadistic trais that come as a surprise to those acquainted only with the adjusted side of the patient's personality.

differ from each other in terms of over | h 1931, four years after the film was

ed out by means of statistical process site when the rental car driven by a ures that enable a quantitative asses was Filipino and carrying several ment to be made of their share of the their turned over after swerving to patient's personality.

They are thus based on objective day the accident was on March II. On but still, Professor Matussek admin Such 18, the premiere of his last film, need to be made more graphic and sub labu, shot in the South Seas, was jected to clinical scrutiny:

"But findings so far have nonethers, "Mestion of his brother, in a graveyard contributed toward a more purposit and effective psychotherapy of the "Mestion of his brother, in a graveyard and effective psychotherapy of the "Mestion of his brother, in a graveyard and effective psychotherapy of the "Mestion of his brother, in a graveyard and effective psychotherapy of the "Mestion of his brother, in a graveyard and effective psychotherapy of the "Mestion of his brother, in a graveyard and effective psychotherapy of the "Mestion of his brother, in a graveyard and effective psychotherapy of the "Mestion of his brother, in a graveyard and effective psychotherapy of the "Mestion of his brother, in a graveyard and effective psychotherapy of the "Mestion of his brother, in a graveyard and effective psychotherapy of the "Mestion of his brother, in a graveyard and effective psychotherapy of the "Mestion of his brother, in a graveyard and effective psychotherapy of the "Mestion of his brother, in a graveyard and effective psychotherapy of the "Mestion of his brother," and "Mestion Horst Meermann | h America, only 11 Americans turn-

> 18 Greta Garbo. Brigitte Jeremias

The old need vitamins

Titamin defloiency can cause me V upsets among old people, says Göttingen University nutritionist, Volke Pudel.

A survey of over 1,000 people is to k conducted to find out in greater de what forms they take.

One aim of the project will be to fin out whether disturbances can be rem died by giving patients an adequa supply of vitamins.

Up to 24 per cent of old people (5) have been found deficient in the vitami B complex. Seventeen per cent of ma and seven per cent of women were shall of vitamin C.

The effects range from ill-humon a bad memory to depression and en tional instability, Professor Pudel says

(Nordwest Zeitung, 16 December 198

1 HEALTH

Promotion bid for herbal medicine

society to promote herbal medicine and homeopathy has been founded w Bona President Karl Carstens and his ife Veronica, who is a doctor special ing in internal medicine.

It is hoped to raise money for reearth into this type of medicine. Supnot has come from many including homer North Rhine-Westphalian Ecomic Affairs Minister Gerhard Kienhum and a former state secretary at the long Interior Ministry, Günter Hart-

The society will use donations and rari to back current research. Eventualhit is hoped to commission new pro-

Dr Carstens uses homeopathy in her an practice. She says it is only middice that leads many people to

Two years ago, Herr and Frau Cartens decided to leave money in their This mustn't always immediately be all for the promotion of natural medi-

Some 45 per cent of doctors in private

Continued from page 10

ands had carried her to safety. The Neurotic and endogenous depressing tim comes up and the lovers embrace. dol, Murnau was killed in a car acci-These characteristics have been work and in America. He was the only one told an oncoming truck.

toen in New York.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 24 December 1911) to for the memorial service. One

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeltung für Deutschland, 23 December 1983)

lishment of many companies that deal in "biologically harmless" but ineffective medicines.

But there are also many initiatives by patients and doctors who are prepared to put money into promoting natural medicines.

There are also rudimentary efforts in conventional medical science to find treatments without side effects.

Major pharmaceutical companies are setting up research laboratories in tropical countries.

The Foundation for the Promotion of Natural Medicine, founded by President and Dr Carstens two years ago, has already had some success at German uni-

The Universities of Hanover, Heidelberg and Düsseldorf have since introduces lectures on biological medicine. And, following a student initiative, a Munich University professor will lecture on the relationship between conventional and natural medicine.

Dr Carstens says this is "a major step in the right direction."

And since research into the practical application of natural medicine is costly the promotion society will use donations and membership dues to promote re-

One major obstacle still has to be overcome: The national health service frequently refuses to pay for herbal medicines because of lack of scientific proof of its effectiveness.

Proof is particularly difficult to provide in homeopathy because it is geared to individual symptoms.

(Rheinische Post, 17 December (983)

Chancellor's wife sponsors aid for brain-injury victims

Frankfurter Allgemeine

n organisation has been founded to provide after-care for people who suffer brain damage in accidents.

Kuratorium ZNS für Unfallverletze mit Schäden des zentralen Nervensystems e. V. has been set up on the initiative of Frau Hannelore Kohl, wife of the

Frau Kohl has been the patron of the Walter Poppelreuther Haus rehabilitation clinic in Vallendar, Rhineland-Palatinate, for 12 years.

She wants the new body to try and get help to where it is most needed.

There are three stages of treatment. Bottlenecks in the second phase of the treatment of severe brain damage cases are still common, say the two medical members of the society, Professor Klaus Mayer, head of the Tübingen Neurological Clinic, and Werner Arens, head of the Ludwigshafen Accident Clinic.

The first treatment phase, of surgery and life-saving measures, is in neurosurgery departments. The third phase is when the patients are fully conscious again and undergo training to enable them to resume work.

The problem, the two doctors say, lies in the fact that the patients must leave the neurosurgery clinic after surgery and that there is a shortage of suitable facili-

At that stage, the patients were still unconscious. They regained consciousness gradually in the receiving hospital. But there were only 500 suitable places available in the Federal Republic.

The new society's first task would be to provide a list of those places that were available and distribute it to doctors throughout the country. This would save time, which is was extremely im-

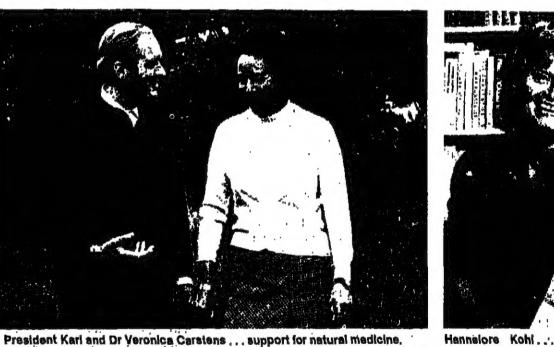
Some 200,000 people a year received head and brain injuries in accidents in this country. About half injuries were severe, and 20 to 30 per cent caused permanent damage.

The society intends to use donations to establish the therapy facilities in hospitals that are close to surgical clinics and are staffed by experts and suitably

Frau Kohl has said that she would direct her fund-raising drive primarily at industry, especially motorcycle manufacturers, and insurance companies.

Three of the society's board members are representatives of the Association of Victims of Brain Damage. It has 80,000 members, and its decades of experience are bound to be useful.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 December 1983)



Hannelore Kohl... getting help to where it is needed.

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Moscow-bound

US computer

seized

n American computer seized in

A Hamburg before it could be ship-

ped to the Soviet Union would have

helped the Russians improve their mis-

The VAX 11/782 is now back in the

(Another computer headed for the

American Treasury Secretary Donald

Regan and Defence Secretary Caspar

Weinberger have praised the German-

American cooperation that led to the

The \$1.5m computer installation,

complete with programming manuals,

has been shown to newsmen at the US

Soviet Union has since been seized in

US. It is on a list of items banned from

siles system, say the Americans.

export to East Bloc countries.

Hamburg seizure.

Judges look at how the law was administered

La the German Judges' Academy in Trier has held its first course on The Law under National Socialism.

One of the lecturers, a former barrister and later chief clerk of Peine, Dr Wilde, told a tale interspersed with personal memories of the Third Reich.

Soon after Hitler assumed power, he said, members of the legal profession who had kept a clear head told each other the following joke.

The Nazis were busy scrapping the civil code and replacing it by Aryan law, which consisted of a mere two para-

The first stated that the good of the community held precedence over individual good. The second said that the local Nazi leader could lay down excep-

Dr Wilde recalled his days as a defence counsel in Berlin and the bitter earnest behind what was bound to seem to younger lawyers to be a harmless or eyen incomprehensible witticism.

Those were the days when an SA officer could order a dress uniform from a Jewish tailor and not even pay the bill when a writ was served by the tailor's

The Nazi official went on to win the case when it came up before a civil court. The court agreed with his view, which was that:

"The Jew boy can count himself lucky I even gave him an order. He'd better not be impertinent enough to insist on

Wilde was only one of the lecturers whose services were enlisted in this first bid to shed light on the judiciary in the Third Reich by the Trier academy.

He is, however, the author of a book dealing with the subject. Entitled Tödlicher Alltag (Lethal Daily Round), it was published under the pseudonym of Dietrich Güstrow.

Other speakers included university professors who took an academic look at the period on the basis of documents that have survived.

Then there was a Berlin public prosecutor who is still, 38 years after the event, probing the activities of Nazi judges who are still alive.

They all came to Trier to outline to: young judges and public prosecutors what perversion of justice members of the legal profession all too readily allowed themselves to be persuaded to ac-

The hosts at Trier were the Lower Saxon Justice Minister, Werner Rem- the 1950s, Judge Asbrock said. mers, and the Lower Saxon political

the Lower Saxon Judges' Academy in much as a hair on the judge's her Königslutter to teach members of the profession more about the far from distant past."

The topic is still political dynamite. The judiciary has found it extremely difficult to come to terms with its pastein)

any way at all. There is not a single instance of a Nazi judge responsible for terror sen-tences who was later brought to book

for his perversion of justice.

Judge Frehtse, a Volksgerichshof judge who was to blame for death sentences passed in series, was the only one ever

He was charged with being an acces- Public prosecutor Reinders, from Cel-

Thirty-eight years after the war's end sary to murder, but cleared. Others never as much as stopped working as judges; they stayed on the bench after the war and gained preferment.

But not all of them went on to chalk up such a superb career as Hans Maria Globke, secretary of state at Konrad Adenauer's Chancellor's Office for

Dr Globke was the author of a particularly obnoxious commentary on the Nuremberg race laws.

Dr Majer, a lecturer at Karlsruhe University, said the sociological structure of a judiciary largely handed down from the Kaiser's days was, in her view, the main reason why Nazi views so quickly gained a firm foothold.

It was why the comment attributed by Dr Wilde to the Nazi Party judge Walter Buch, that "the Jew is not a human being but a state of decomposition," was quick to find its way into legal codes and case law. :

The judiciary, she said, was opposed to democracy and the Weimar Republic just like other leading bourgeois groups

In comparison with the centre-left coalitions that upheld the Weimar Republic they felt right-wing extremist groups were the lesser evil.

Since the system of legal standards was initially maintained in the Third

Hannoperiche Allgemeine

Reich the judiciary willingly adjusted to the new rulers.

This led to subordination and compliance even where the Nazi regime had not insisted on them.

The legal profession had then formalised what the Nazis did want. Discrimination. Dr Majer said, was unexceptionable; the judiciary merely wanted to see it regularised.

The Jews were the first to discover how thoroughly the Third Reich judiciary set about the task. They were reduced to a position in which they retained no legal rights whatever.

Judge Asbrock, from Bremen, mentioned in Trier a ruling given by a rent tribunal in the early 1930s. It upheld an eviction on the ground that the tenant was a Jew.

This scandalous ruling had no effect on the judge's career. He went on to be-

It was agreed in Trier that the rent tribunal could have reached a different Since 1981 courses have been held at decision without the Nazis harming as

This would probably have been the case with most judges at other courts who lacked the courage to baulk at per-

verting justice was penalised by the Nazis and a civil servant who forged official documents was nietely reprimanded for his misdemeanour even though the Nazis could have taken a much sterner

He had declared children of mixed marriages to be the result of extramarital ntercourse by the Aryan mother to avoid the children being stigmatised as alf-Jews,

le, told the tale of Ewald-Schlitt to illustrate how quick the judiciary were to react to comments by Hitler or other Nazi leaders.

Schlitt, a Wilhelmshaven man, was sentenced to five years' jail in Oldenburg early in 1942 for wife-beating (his wife died in a clinic).

Hitler heard about the case and was most indignant about the sentence in his last speech to the Reichstag. He ordered the Reich Justice Ministry to intervene.

The sentence was revoked and the case reheard in Berlin. Schlitt was sentenced to death and executed a mere 10 days after his first sentence.

Dr Wilde recalled instances from his days as defence counsel when the Gestapo altered sentences they didn't like.

Two Berlin thieves who had been given prison sentences for breaking and entering were shot in the corridor of the court building by Gestapo officers.

They were naturally said to have been shot while trying to make a getaway. Professor Rüping, from. Augsburg,

noted in Trier that the control the judiciary might have exercised in the Third Reich was limited by practical conside-

Hitler's word was law, but finding out what the Führer wanted doing and putting it into legal effect was easier said than done.

In the later days of the Third Reich the police lent the judiciary a hand. Regardless of sentences passed, people accused of "racial disgrace," treason or Bible studies were taken into custody.

From 1942 on Reich Justice Minister Thierack handed recidivists over to the SS for "extermination by means of la-

But because people associated with these moves are still alive, access to legal documents remains extremely difficult, even for research purposes, Professor Ruping complained.

Herr Spletzer, a high-ranking West Berlin civil servant who was associated with the proceedings against Judge Rehse and his fellow-members of the Volksgerichtshof, said the public prosecutor's office in West Berlin was for years denied access to important documents in the GDR Central Archives in Potsdam.

The authorities did not start proceedings in this case until very late, and they ended with the disastrous dropping of charges against Judge Rehse.

Investigations were resumed in 1980 to prove once and for all that the Volksgerichtshof was not a regular court and its judges did not enjoy special judicial

They have yet to be completed, Herr Spletzer said, adding that some of the court's high treason sentences were not unconstitutional and would have to be passed in just the same way today.

His audience did not take kindly to this comment. Judge Schmahl was one of those who objected. But Herr Spletzer, sounding a note of sober resignation, said it was simply not enough to accuse the judges concerned of having system of government,

The legal, machinery of the : Third Reich continued to work after it was all lover, as the tale of Judge Bumke, the last chief justice of the Reichsgericht in

Leipzig, shows. He committed suicide on 22 April 1945 as the Americans were moving in toward the city. That autumn, long after the war was over, his widow was offi-

cially requested to return his robes. They were not his private properety, having been paid for by the Refen. This macabre joke is surely one of the frontes of history. A surely die of the frontes Hans-Peter Sattler

... (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 20 December-1983)

Nazi crimes: the hunt continues

uschwitz and Majdanek stand but A for Nazi concentration camps and the gas chamber and post-war country (Decurity has been stepped up in Gerses in which Germany has sought to Dmany following truck-bomb attacks come to terms with the past.

Proceedings were largely made possi. Kuwait. ble by the work of the Ludwigsburg ca. The Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) has tral office set up 25 years ao to proke aformation that suicide truck attacks

A staff of 35, including 10 judges and hary bases in Germany. public prosecutors, are still busy colled US forces headquarters in Heidelberg ing, collating, evaluating and referring up a staggered defensive barracade to the courts all available material of musisting of military lorries and con-

The Ludwigsburg files, generally on The American consulate general in sidered one of the most exhaustive of fankfurt is being guarded by armoured lections of documents on Nazi crimes design of the Hesse police. entries,

where offences are reported to have been committed, and roughly 3,750 Nan departments and roughly 3,750 Nan departments and units.

of over half a million documents. Suff ving the failure of demonstrations to feel their job is not only to get at the sop missiles deployment, extremist facts and unearth evidence but also k goops now intend to use violence." keep up the constant task of comings. The Rüsselsheim group is not one of terms with Germany's past,

ing, while over 1,700 trials are still it and to continue RAF terror operations

Over the past 25 years 4,645 prelim: Since the arrest of RAF leaders Brigit-nary proceedings have been concluded a Mohnhaupt, Christian Klar and and the findings handed over to be Metheid Schulz, the organisation has public prosecutor's office.

Between the end of the war and beginning of 1983 proceedings we launched against over 88,000 people There were 6,465 sentences, with non being passed in cases against of 80,000 people.

These figures alone clearly indica that all has not been plain sailing. The discrepancy between the number of a ses and the number of convictions is in in part to the passage of time.

As years go by it is increasingly dil cult to investigate allegations unearth evidence.

Many cases have been brought to conclusion by the death or illness of accused, but in a growing number of a ses a conviction was no longer possi because the evidence was not cond

The Ludwigsburg officials job been made harder by the fact that Go man courts in the immediate postperiod tended to concentrate on ordin ry criminal offences.

People may have been upset by will came to light at the Nuremberg trial but not enough to take an immed and intensive interest in their Nazi pad

It was not until the mid-1950s that case of a former SS officer who su Federal Republic for reinstates made people think again.

Witnesses in his case gave evid that he had been associated with 168 extermination of Jews.

The Ludwigsburg office has a ch working relationship with the author in countries all over the world, inclu most East Bloc countries and the Unit States.

Collaboration is close and effet Only the GDR still refuses to lend i assistance, It has done so for without diverging a reason. Volker Dieckma

..... (Nürnberger Nachrichten, 2-Dece

1 SECURITY

Alert against truck-bomb attacks

an American installations in Beirut and

may be made on Nato and American mi-

arte-filled barrels has been set up.

Police in Rüsselsheim, near Frankfurt.

are caught a new terrorist group. This A BKA officer says: "We have re-

The central office also has a collection wied a number of tipoffs that, follo-

the notorious Revolutionary Cells. It is The latest figures show that their word a entirely new grouping of Red Army is not yet over. 129 cases are still pend faction (RAF) sympathisers that might wha new strategy.

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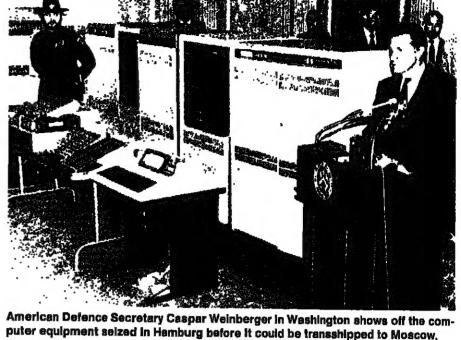
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been regarded as leaderless and largely paralysed. Some hard-core members have escaped abroad.

Shortly after the successes against the RAF, the police seized papers in which members of the organisation criticised themselves, saying that "we have made it too easy for the cops."

By living underground, these papers say, the RAF provided the police with too many clues. The idea now is to follow the organisational patterns of the Revolutionary Cells and form small, independently operating groups.

The police have so far been largely unsuccessful against them.

The authorities estimate that there are some 12 such cells in the Federal Re-

public and West Berlin, each with three to eight members.

gistered and had regular jobs.

During an investigation into bombmaking methods, security officers came

the weed killer Unkraut-Ex. Police tried to find out if anyone had bought large quantities of the herbicide.

During the dragnet the latest RAF group was caught.

three months. They had no garden.

Horst Zimmermann

Their bombs were made from readily available chemicals

across certain chemicals, among them

especially in the Rhine-Main area.

Two members, a university student and an electrician at the Opel works, had bought 17 kilos of Unkraut-Ex over

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 22 December 1983)

Members were, like other people, re-

Installations of this type are subject to an absolute export ban to East Bloc

> Weinberger said that the VAX 11/782 would have enabled the USSR to improve the accuracy of its missile systems. speed up its development of military computers and curb the effectiveness of the US defence system.

> > In 1981, the Reagan Administration launched its "Operation Exodus" to halt the outflow of American weapons and technology to the East Bloc.

Some 350 violations of the ban have heen recorded by the US Customs authorities, Regan said.

(Mannheimer Morgen, 21 December 1983)

Keeping tabs on extremists of both the left and the right

xtremist groups of both the left and the right are targets for the Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz (BfV), the federal office for the protection of the

constitution Specific priorities include the German Communist Party (DKP) and terror

BIV president Heribert Hellenbroich says that although the DKP has almost no electoral support, it receives almost unlimited funds from East Germany.

Its involvement in — though not steering of - the Peace Movement has helped it to get a foot into many doors.

Among the DKP's main targets are trade unions and works councils. The BfV expects the party to begin stepping up activities in favour of the

35-hour work week. In the right extremist camp, membe ship of the NPD (Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands) has declined to 6,000. The party barely counts.

On the other hand, Frey's Deutsche Volksunion (German People's Union), a grouping of "elderly pensioners," has a growing membership of more than 10,000, and funds are flowing.

There are some 230 known militant neo-Nazis plus 70 "Young National Democrat" who are regarded as violent. The criminal intentions of the right wingers are shown by attacks on US in-

stallations last year. Several people were The so-called Action Front of National Socialists has been banned on the

recommendation of the BfV because it advocated the re-establishment of Na-

On the left, the real terror threat is not the disorganised remnants of the Red Army Faction (RAF) whose remaining six to ten hard core members have probably gone underground in Germany, but the Revolutionary Cells.

Since they have no umbrella organisation and operate as "spare-time terrorists," it is almost impossible to pinpoint them. So far, they have not attacked people, but there seems to be a growing

Some 400 bomb attacks were recorded

Röliner Stadt Anzeiger

in 1983, and the Revolutionary Cells are likely to have been responsible for many

BfV says it is difficult to judge what is happening in the area that the peace movement now seems to be leaving.

There are indications that some attacks on US installations and German arms factories are attributable to the terrorist fringe.

But BIV draws a clear line: It is not segments of the peace movement that are migrating towards terrorism. It is the violent elements that are joining the peace movement.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 22 December 1983)